The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,527—NEW SERIES — BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1882.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	To Sail
L.	GWALIOR ...	2733	500	M. de Horne ...	8th Dec.
—	VENETIA ...	2726	500	A.B. Daniell..	15th ,,
L.	LOMBARDY ...	2729	500	W. E. Breese..	22nd ,,
—	MALWA ...	2939	500	G. W. Atkinson	29th ,,
					1883.
L.	BRINDISI ...	3542	550	R. B. Haselwood	5th Jan.
—	POONAH ...	3130	600	J. B. Chapman .	12th ,,
L.	SUTLEJ ...	4191	750	A. H. Johnson .	19th ,,
—	SURAT ...	3119	530	A. W. Adamson	26th ,,
L.	MIRZAPORE..	3887	600	G. G. Perrim.	2nd Feby.
—	HYDASPES ...	2984	500	G. Scrivener	9th ,,
L.	ROME ...	3013	850	G.F. Cates	16th ,,
—	KASHGAR ...	2021	450	H.G. Murray	23rd ,,
L.	THAMES ...	4101	750	W. D. Anderson	2nd Mar.
—	VENETIA ...	2726	500	A. B. Daniell	9th ,,
L.	GANGES ...	4196	750	W. B. Andrews	16th ,,
—	MALWA ...	2939	500	G. W. Atkinson	23rd ,,
L.	PEKIN ...	3900	600	A. Symons	30th ,,
—	POONAH ...	3130	600	J. B. Chapman	6th Apr.
L.	BOKHARA ...	2932	500	H. Weighell	13th ,,
—	SUTLEJ ...	3143	550	A. W. Adamson	20th ,,
—	CATHAY ...	2883	500	W. M. Robbie	27th ,,
—	MYDASPES ...	2984	500	G. Scrivener	4th May.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon at 2 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. Steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others passengers change vessels at Suez.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via London, both ways.
First Class ..	Rs. 900	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class.	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS—			
First Class ..	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,300	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
THAMES	4101	750	W.D. Anderson..	15th Dec.
INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard....	29th ,,
				1883.
ROHILLA	3500	600	W. Barrat	12th Jan.

Return Tickets are now issued :— 1st Class. 2nd Class.

	Rs.	Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Colombo and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Madras and back (available for two months)	210	105
To Calcutta and back ... do.	330	165
To Penang or Singapore and back (available for three months)	450	225
To Hongkong and back (available for three months)	630	300
To Shanghai or Yokonama and back (available for three months)	810	6[illegible]

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Colombo.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th November, 1882.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S
UNITED COMPANIES
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th and 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and vice versa.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class .. & 300 }	Including	I Class .. & 525 }	Including
II do..... 340 }	wines.	II do. .... 350 }	wines.
III do..... 150 }	With food.	III do. .... 155 }	With food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other first Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

MANILLA, on Friday.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO on Monday.

Passengers and heavy baggage are conveyed free of charge, by the Company's steam launch Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, 17 days.

From Genoa, I Class Calais Route.	Rs 95	Brighton	
,, II do.	do.	do.	70 do.
From Naples, I do.	do.	do.	145 do.
,, II do.	do.	do.	105 do.

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c. apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, Nov. 20, 1882.

FRENCH LINE.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.
Regular monthly steamers to Marseilles doing the run in 20 days.

THE new first-class steamer COLOMBO, 2,917 tons, 450 horse-power, will leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 24th December.

She has, in common with the other new steamers of this Company, splendid accommodation for passengers, being built specially with a view to their comfort, the cabins being roomy and containing two berths only. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 450 including wines.
Children under three years of age free of charge.
,, over three and under eight ½ charge.
,, ,, eight and under twelve ¾ ,,

The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows :—

Via Calais and Dover (Mail)..... 1st class £ 7 5 0
Via Dieppe ..... 1st class ,, 5 18 1

The above steamer will be followed by the Canton or Comorin leaving 21st January.

Steamers of this line will leave Bombay regularly on the 21st of each month from January, and they will sail from Marseilles, on the 20th of each month.

For further particulars apply to

Messrs. RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.
Bombay, 21st Nov., 1882.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

S.S.	Tons.	H. P.	To Sail.
WISTON HALL	2,700	400	10th Dec.
RYDAL HALL	2,700	400	
SPEKE HALL	2,700	400	
MERTON HALL	4,100	500	

Special terms can be made for passengers leaving during June to November.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and other particulars as to Passage apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., and KING, KING and Co.

CARGO.

N.B.—Cargo is carried via Liverpool on favourable terms on through Bills of Lading to London, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Ghent, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dunkirk, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

The shipment of packages from up-country by this line is also undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
83, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 23rd May, 1882.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE
VIA CANAL.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP	To sail
PANDORA (new)...	G. Sturli.....	3,800	550	8th Dec. 1883.
BERENICE (new)..	P. Crillovich ...	3,500	550	8th Jan.
HELIOS	A. Tercig	2,000	400	8th Feb.
MEDUSA (new)....	G. Ragusin	3,900	550	8th Mar.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400 ..	Rs. 280 ..	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375 ..	265 ..	143 0
To Port Said...	320 ..	225 ..	131 0
To Suez	300 ..	240 ..	122 0
To Aden	170 ..	130 ..	66 8

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP.	To sail
HELIOS	A. Tercig	2,000	400	2nd Dec.
MEDUSA (new) ...	G. Ragusin	3,900	550	2nd Jan.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 10, 1882.

N. V. CURRANEE AND Co.,

INDIAN TRANSIT AND GENERAL SHIPPING, FORWARDING, CUSTOM HOUSE AND OVERLAND PARCEL AGENTS.
Elphinstone-circle, (opposite the Custom House.)

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR LONDON.

S. S. GOA, 1,906 Tons, on 5th December, calling at Kurrachee, Aden, Suez, Port Said, Algiers and Lisbon.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MECCA, 1,450 Tons, on THURSDAY, 7th December, 1882, at 4 p. m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 6th December, 1882, at 4 p. m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, on 3rd December, 1882, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILIMANE AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 tons, on SATURDAY, 2nd December, 1882.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 30th November, 1882. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

'XMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS.

NOVELTIES IN GREAT VARIETY
NOW ON VIEW
At the several Establishments of
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S
ANTI-FEVER MIXTURE

FOR the prevention and cure of FEVER *(intermittent or remittent)* Ague and other Malarial Affections.

Per bottle As. 14 and Re. 1-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SWISS MILK WITHOUT SUGAR.

ROMANSHORN MILK.

A PURE ALPINE MILK, condensed and concentrated without the addition of Saccharine or other matter at Romanshorn in Switzerland.

Cash per bottle 7 as. ; per dozen Rs. 5.

TREACHER & CO. (Limited),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S
ESSENCE OF CAMPHOR,

LE Concentrated, prepared from Dr. Rubini's formula ; in simple Diarrhœa and the earlier stages of Dysentery and Cholera, has been found of high value

Per bottle, Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S
PEPSINE WINE

IS manufactured with the best and purest English Pepsine. It is a useful and agreeable preparation made by a new process, so that the Wine contains Pepsine in solution, with its medicinal properties unimpaired.

Per bottle Re. 1-12 and Rs. 3.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S
CONCENTRATED ESSENCE OF GINGER

IS prepared from the finest Jamaica Root. Recommended for the cure of Gout, Rheumatism, Spasms, Cramp, Flatulency, Hysterical and Nervous Complaints, and as a general restorative cordial.

Per bottle Re. 1-12 and Rs. 3.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.

BY
W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at this offic and at the book-sellers.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW,

BEING
A SELECTION OF
LEADING CASES
FROM
THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS
DONE INTO VERSE AFTER THE MANNER OF VARIOUS OTHER GREAT POETS.
BY
W. E. H.

Copies can be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

Price, Re. 1-8-0. Postage, anna 1.

OFFICIAL MAP
OF THE DELTA,
LOWER EGYPT,

BASED on the ENGLISH and FRENCH ADMIRALTY SURVEYS and other authorities, and particularly on the Map of MAHMUD BEY, showing RAILWAY STATIONS, TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATIONS, &c.

MOUNTED ON CLOTH AND ROLLERS, PRICE, Re. 1.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE AND MANAGER...HERR BANDMANN.
STAGE MANAGER.....MR. AUGUSTUS GLOVER.

SATURDAY, DEC. 2.
Last night but six of the Bandmann Season.
The Company appearing, December 23rd, at the OPERA HOUSE, CALCUTTA.
TO NIGHT! TO NIGHT!
MARIE,
THE WOMAN OF THE PEOPLE.
Laughter and Tears. Sorrow and Joy.
Excitement and Tremour. Interest and Intensity.
This play is by the Author of "Proof."
ACT I.—THE WEDDING!
ACT II.—THE FOUNDLING HOSPITAL!
ACT III.—THE LOST FOUND!
ACT IV.—THE MADHOUSE!
ACT V.—THE RESCUE!
Read the *Times of India* in all things relative to the Drama.
Read the Theatre Programme in answer to the malicious article in the *Bombay Gazette*.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5.
FAREWELL BENEFIT TO MISS
LOUISE BEAUDET.
For the first time in India Sardons great Society Comedy in acts entitled
DIPLOMACY.
Miss Beaudet, Herr Bandmann, and the entire London Company will appear.

Seats and boxes to be booked now at the Gaiety Theatre Box Office.
REMEMBER THE LAST NIGHTS,

NOTICES.

JUST PUBLISHED an ENGLISH and PERSIAN DICTIONARY containing about 22,000 English and 80,000 Persian words, modern and classical, as also idioms, for Civil and Military Officers and Schools. By MAULAWI FAZLUL, camp Poona. Also to be had from MUNSHI MAHOMED BAKIR, Secretary, Turkish Consul General, Fort, Bombay ; also at Atmaram Sagoon and Co., Kalbadevie-road. Price per copy, Rs. 20.

IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a MEETING of the DIRECTORS was held on the 16th inst. when a SIXTH CALL of RUPEES FIFTY per share was made payable at the Bank of Bombay on the 16th Dec. 1882.

By order of the Directors,
R. HYDE CHEETHAM & CO.,
Secretaries and Agents.
7, Hummum-street, Bombay, 30th Nov. 1882.

SALVATION ARMY.

HINDEE THEATRE, corner of Grant and Falkland Roads.—Meetings EVERY EVENING at 5 p.m.
SALVATION TENT, Crawford Market.—Meetings daily at 7-30 a.m. and 8 p.m.
MAJOR TUCKER.
Head-quarters, Salvation Army, Bombay.

YARN DYED KHAKI DRILL.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Limited, Cawnpore, have a large stock of the above, in qualities and shades as approved for the clothing of European and Native Troops. Samples and prices furnished on application to

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Or to our Agents,
Messrs. W. WATSON & Co., Apollo-street, Bombay.

NOTICE TO CONTRCTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the RECLAMATION of SEA SWAMP LAND by earth bunds faced with rubble stone at BHAGUL, near Bulsar, Guzerat. The plans and conditions of contract can be inspected and forms of tender obtained at the Office of Mr. GOSTLING, Architect, Hummum Street, Bombay. Messrs. Graham and Company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.
Bombay, Nov. 23, 1882.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are hereby invited by the MAULMAIN MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE for the CONSTRUCTION of a TRAMWAY within the limits of the Town.
Tenders will be received up to the 1st January, 1883.
For particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. J. ADDIS, C.E.,
Secretary and Engineer, Maulmain Municipality.
Maulmain, the 23rd June, 1882.

NOTICE is hereby given that HOTEL DEL EUROPE is going to be SOLD, and that all persons having any claim or demand against the said Hotel are hereby required to make the same known in writing to Mr. MANSUKHLAL M. MUNSHI, Solicitor, at his office, No. 107, Meadow-street, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale of the said Hotel will be completed without any reference to any claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as having been waived.—Dated this 30th Day of November, 1882.

MANSUKHLAL M. MUNSHI,
Attorney to the Purchaser.

MRS. COUNSELL,
CLARE HOUSE, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY,

INVITES ATTENTION to her CHOICE SELECTION of NEW GOODS, just received, consisting of Dress Materials, Millinery, Trimmed and Untrimmed Straw Hats and Bonnets,
Ladies' Children's and Gent's Hosiery.
Ladies' and Children's Costumes, Corsets, &c.
Babies' Hoods, Cloaks, Robes, &c.
Infant's Sun Hats and Bonnets.
Fans, Umbrellas and Sun-shades.
Machine Needles, Cotton and Silk.
Berlin Wool; Perfumery; Stationery, and a choice Variety of Christmas Cards.
All goods marked in plain figures.
Up-country orders attended to promptly and carefully Remittance on reference in Bombay.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDER FOR TIMBER.

THE RESIDENT ENGINEER will receive tenders till noon on MONDAY, 11th December, 1882, for the supply of sleepers, five inches square, and of the following numbers and lengths :—
1,000 lengths, ten feet long.
2,000 ,, seven feet six inches long.
1,000 ,, five feet long.
Tenders will be received for either teak or jungle wood.
Tenderers to state the kind of timber it is proposed to supply, and the dates when delivery will be begun and completed. A deposit of 5 per cent. will be required on tender being accepted.
Specification to be seen at the Port Trust Engineer's Office.

GEO. E. ORMISTON,
Resident Engineer, Bombay Port Trust.
Engineer's Office, Bombay, 29th November, 1882.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE.

THE FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Hummum-street, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 11th December, 1882, at 4 o'clock p.m., Bombay time.
1st—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Balance sheet for the period ending 15th November, 1882.
2nd—To appoint Directors.
3rd—To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 2nd to the 11th December, 1882, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
R. HYDE CHEETHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.
No. 7, Hummam-street, Bombay, 9th November, 1882.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Limited.
PAID UP CAPITAL, fcs. 6,500,000.

OUR GRAMME MACHINES have been declared the BEST at all Government trials at WOOLWICH, &c., and have received the HIGHEST AWARDS at all the Exhibitions.

Electric Machines for 10 incandescent lamps..... Rs. 350
Do. do. for 40 ,, 750
Do. for arc light of 5,000 candles ,, 750
Do. for 6 arc lights of 2,000 candles each.. ,, 1,200
Do. for 8 ,, ,, 500 ,, ,, ,, 1,200
Do. for 20 ,, ,, 500 ,, ,, ,, 2,000

Our prices for first cost and hourly working DEFY ALL COMPETITION.

F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager.
AGENTS :
Messrs. PEEL, CASSELS and Co., Bombay.
Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT and Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. BINNY and Co., Madras.

THE BOMBAY-BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION LIMITED.

धी बांबे बरमा ट्रेडींग कारपोरेशन लीमिटेड.

धी बांबे बरमा ट्रेडींग कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the office of the Corporation, No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, on MONDAY, the 11th December, 1882, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the following purposes :—
I. To receive and consider the Report of the Directors and the audited accounts for the year ending 31st May last.
II. To sanction the Declaration of a Dividend,
III. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation,
IV. To elect auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers.
Bombay, 25th Nov. 1882.

IN accordance with Section 108 of the Articles of Association the Books of the above Corporation are open for the inspection of the Shareholders at the office of the Corporation on and after MONDAY, the 29th instant.

WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

THIS Branch of TREACHER & Co.'s extensive business receives special care and attention from the Management, who confine their dealings to the FIRST-CLASS LONDON MANUFACTURE AND QUALITY ONLY, for which the Company have been so long and so favourably known.

By the careful selection of novelties characterised by elegance, neatness, and taste they trust to confirm and extend the large connection with which they have been favoured during the past FIFTY YEARS.

BRACELETS—
Plain and worked Gold, various handsome patterns ... ... from Rs. 36 to 250
Jewelled with Diamonds, Pearls, &c. ... ... from 85 to 500

BROOCHES—
Plain and worked Gold, novel shapes ... ... from 36 to 85
Jewelled with Pearls, Diamonds, Turquoise, &c. ... ... from 50 to 100
Tiger Claws, beautifully mounted ... ... from 58 to 80

EARRINGS—
Stud, different patterns ... ... from 10-8 to 28
Do. Jewelled, Pearls and Diamonds ... ... from 25 to 70
Do. Single Diamond ... ... from 45 to 200
Miniature ... ... from 20 to 94
Do. Jewelled ... ... from 30 to 70
Worked Gold ... ... from 25 to 80
Do. Jewelled with Corals, Pearls ... ... from 25 to 70
Tiger Claw, handsome mounted ... ... from 58 to 70

LOCKETS—
Bright or Dead Gold ... ... from 22-8 to 100
Engraved Gold ... ... from 25 to 100
Fancy Patterns, Filbert, Almond, Book, &c. ... ... from 20 to 80
Jewelled Diamonds, Pearls, Corals, &c. ... ... from 20 to 225
Tiger Claw, very handsome ... ... from 90 to 100
Gentlemen's Lockets, set with Onyx, Sardonyx, &c. ... ... from 27 to 100
Mourning, Enamelled, &c. ... ... from 16 to 85

COLLARETTES—
Very handsome designs, many novelties... ... ... from 150 to 250

NECKLETS—
Various Patterns ... ... from 40 to 250

SUITES OF JEWELLERY—
Comprising Bracelet, Brooch and Earrings ... ... from 200 to 335
Do. do. Jewelled... ... . from 315 to 500
Consisting of Locket, Necklet and Earrings ... ... from 180 to 360

DEMI-SUITES OF JEWELLERY—
Comprising Brooch and Earrings ... . from 45 to 130
Do. Jewelled ... ... from 54 to 280
Consisting of Locket and Earrings ... ... from 150 to 200
Brooch Pendant and Earrings ... ... from 126 to 200

RINGS—
Ladies' Jewelled, Plain Gipsy... ... ... from 31 to 280
Do. Tablet ... ... from 20 to 120
Do. Half-Hoop ... ... from 27 to 250
Do. Single Stone Brilliant, Claw or Gipsy setting ... ... from 70 to 150
Gentlemen's Plain Gold, very fashionable ... ... from 28 to 80
Do. Signet ... ... from 32 to 80
Do. Single Diamonds, Gipsy Setting ... ... from 90 to 250
Snake Rings, Plain Gold or Jewelled ... ... from 25 to 100
Wedding, Victoria and Alexandra Patterns ... ... from 15 to 25
Keeper, engraved in various styles ... ... from 12 to 20

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

YEATMAN'S YEAST POWDER. BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER.

35,000 lbs. of Yeast Powder were supplied to the Zulu War, and 40,000 lbs. to the Turco-Russian War.

YEATMAN'S YEAST POWDER has no alkaline taste, gives no discolouration, and articles made with it, need not be baked immediately after they are made.

BORWICK'S GOLD MEDAL BAKING POWDER is a cheap and ready Table Delicacy always at hand.

PUDDINGS WITHOUT EGGS.		PASTRY WITH LESS BUTTER.		
Yeatman's Yeast Powder, 6*d.* tins,	per tin	Rs. 0 4 6	per doz. Rs.	3 0 0
Borwick's Baking Powder, 1*d.* packets,	per packets	,, 0 1 0	,, ,,	0 8 0
Do do do 6*d.* tins,	per tin	,, 0 4 6	,, ,,	3 0 0

W. J. ESSAI,

PURVEYING AND PROVISION CASH STORES, FORBES-STREET, FORT, AND ESPLANDE CROSS-ROAD, OPPOSITE CRAWFORD MARKET
BOMBAY.

RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS.

BYCULLA IRON-WORKS AND METAL-MART, BOMBAY.

THE FOLLOWING MACHINERY AND STORES AVAILABLE FROM STOCK :—

10 and 12-H. P. Clayton and Shuttleworth Portable Engines.
12, 16, and 20-H. P. Shank's Caledonian Horizontal Engines.
20-H. P, Shank's Cornish Boilers.
8 and 10-H. P. Shank's Vertical Engines and Boilers.
12 and 22 cwts. Shank's Steam Hoists.
4, 6, 7, and 8 inch Gwynne's Invincible Centrifugal Pumps, with wrought-iron Piping.
Lift and Force, and Contractor's Hand-Pumps.
Pulsometers.
Hand Fire-engines.
Radial, Double and Single geared, and Bench Drilling Machines.
Lathes and other Tools.
Portable and Fixed Mortar Mills.
Engineer's and Contractor's Plant of all kinds.
Bar Plate, Angle, and Tee Iron of guaranteed quality.
GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON OF SUPERIOR BRANDS.
Rolled Iron Beams of a great variety of sections, imported to special order.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES SUBMITTED FOR IRON ROOFING, MARKETS, AND OTHER BUILDINGS, GIRDERS, BRIDGES, &c.

RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS,
BOMBAY.

PIANOFORTES

AS UNDER FOR SALE OR HIRE OR ON THE EASY PURCHASE SYSTEM.

A FRESH SHIPMENT of the following just to hand :—

THE SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PAINOFORTE,
Solid Mahogany, Rs. 850

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S (OF STUTTGART) OVERSTRUNG GRAND SQUARE SYMPATHETIC PIANOFORTE,
In Solid Rosewood, Rs. 800.

R. LIPP & SON'S OVERSTRUNG GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE,
In Solid American Walnut or Rosewood, Rs. 750.

THE BIJOU OR STUDENT COTTAGE PIANO,
In Solid Wood, Compass 5 Octaves very Portable, Rs. 280.

A LARGE VARIETY OF OTHER PIANOS ON HAND.

N.B.—All the above have Iron Frames, and are warranted to stand the Indian climate.

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

S. ROSE AND CO.,
21, RAMPART-ROW,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY,
BOMBAY.

TEMPLE BAR.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT.
PROGRAMME.
TO-NIGHT.

1. March	Honoed	Skala.
2. Overture	Raimond	A. Thomas.
3. Waltz	Sweethearts	Ch D'Albert.
4. Prelude	La Africaine	Meyerbeer.
5. Polka	Hast du mi gern	Hayer.
6.	Die Liebe Zum Volk	Muller.
7. Overture	Nach Slavischen Melodien	E. Titl.
8. Waltz	Les Sirens	Waldteufel.
9. Mazurka	Kriegers Liebchen	Strauss.
10. Galop	Bon Voyage	Faust.

GRAND CAFE RESTAURANT.

THE MANAGER has the pleasure of informing the Public that a French Chef de Cuisine has just been brought from Europe specially for the Establishment.

Breakfasts, Dinners, and Tiffins can now be supplied to customers in a superior style, at moderate charges. All Liquors are of the very best quality.

ADMISSION TO GALLERY—ONE RUPEE.
Commencing at 9 p.m.

'XMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS.

THE LATEST PRODUCTIONS AND NOVELTIES.

COMIC, SPORTING, PICNIC, YACHTING, ÆSTHETIC.
OLD ENGLISH, RUSTIC, OLD CHINA, HOUSEHOLD RHYMES, ÆSTHETIC (Hand painted).
The Series of six Post paid, 2 annas to Rs. 5. Rs. 2, 1-8, 1, and 12 as.

HOAR & CO., Opposite the Esplanade Hotel. BOMBAY.

PIANOS! PIANOS!

JUST RECEIVED, IN PERFECT CONDITION,
A FEW SQUARE
SYMPATHETIC PIANOS,
MANUFACTURED TO ORDER, EXPRESSLY FOR INDIA, BY
R. LIPP & SON OF STUTTGART.
Price Rs. 600, Nett Cash.
GUARANTEED TO WITHSTAND THE SEVEREST TEST OF CLIMATE.

J. NEUBERG,

5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

MISS LOUISE POMEROY, with her GREAT DRAMATIC AND COMEDY COMBINATION, will appear at the GAIETY THEATRE during the Season.

DAVE CARSON, LESSEE AND MANAGER.

Miss POMEROY has enjoyed a most prosperous season at Brisbane, from whence she was to take her Company on to Sydney to play eleven nights, after which she embarks for India, and should reach Calcutta by the next mail, due on the 22nd instant.

AUSTRALIAN NOTES "INDIAN DAILY NEWS," THURSDAY, NOV. 9TH, 1882.

To the PUBLIC OF BOMBAY.—India's own Entrepreneur for the past 21 years. A subscription never asked for and now none required.—I remain, The Public Obdt. Servant, DAVE CARSON.

VIENNA ICE-CREAM SALOON!!!

M. HIRSCH, the Proprietor of this well known Establishment, has great pleasure in announcing his arrival from Europe and in thanking his customers for their past support, begs to inform them that he has RE-OPENED his BUSINESS, and hopes to be again patronized in the same-kind way.

He has brought different sorts of European fruits for Ices, and Ice Puddings, and Jellies, and Turkish delights for sale.

All Orders carefully and promptly executed.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

2, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

THE FRERE LAND AND PIER COMPANY, Limited (In Liquidation.)

THE LIQUIDATORS of the above Company hereby give notice, that there are eleven shares of the said Company representing shares of the former Companies, "The Frere Land and Reclamation Company," and "The Frere Land Company, Limited," which have not been taken up in exchange for the shares of the old companies. The holders of such shares are now called on to come forward and take up the same on or before the 15th December next, as the affairs of the Company will be thereafter wound up and final distribution made.—Dated this 13th day of October, 1882.

By order,
E.C. GABRAL,
Secretary.

LITTLE'S
SOLUBLE PHENYLE,
THE SAFEST, CHEAPEST, CLEANEST, AND MOST EFFICACIO
SANITARY AGENT
YET DISCOVERED.
RECOMMENDED BY THE HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
DESTROYS DISEASE, OVERPOWERS SMELL
WORKS WONDERS AS A CURATIVE AGENT,
DEODORISER, AND DISINFECTANT.

WHOLESALE AGENTS IN INDIA,
GEO. BAIRD & CO.,
NO. 63, MODY-BAY, FACING TRAMWAY LINE.
To be had—BOMBAY : TREACHER & CO. ; KEMP & CO. ; B. PHILLIPS & CO. ; THOMSON & TAYLOR ; BOLTON & CO. ; M. RENNARD ; JAMES PEARSE ; BARTON & CO. ; W. J. ESSAI ; D. FERD. FERNADES & CO. ; B. S. MADON & CO. ; B. K. NANDOKAR ; H. P. COTTONWALLA & CO. ; LAWSON & CO. ; Dr. CANOJEE JAIRAM and CRITERION RESTAURANT.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

BO

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

SIX CAST MULES, the property of Government, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Commissariat Office at Ahmednuggur, on FRIDAY, the 8th December, 1882, at 4 o'clock p. m.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash, and the animals are to be removed without equipments immediately the sale closes, otherwise they will be re-sold at the risk and cost of the first purchaser.

STANLEY CARTER, Major,
Officiating Executive Commissariat Officer.
Ex. Comst. Office, Ahmednuggur, 30th November, 1882.

NOTICE is hereby given that TWELVE good and strong MULES belonging to Ahmedabad and Rajkot Field Column Establishments, cast being over 16 years in age, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Commissariat Cattle Lines, on TUESDAY next, the 5th proximo, at 5 P.M.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash, and the mules to be removed at once without equipments by the purchasers, otherwise they will be re-sold at their risk and cost.

E. A. BARCLAY, Capt.,
Ex. Commissariat Officer.
Ex. Commissariat Office, Ahmedabad, 30th November, 1882.

MORENAS & CO.

THE ONLY PLACE WHERE GOOD ICES ARE PREPARED.

ICES.
WINES.
SPIRITS.
PASTRY.
COMFITS.

ICES—Every day three kinds of Ices are prepared ...Per glass Ans. 4
CREAM SODA ... ... ,, ,, 4
BRANDY—Exshaw No. 1 ... ... ,, ,, 8
Hennessy * ... ... ,, ,, 8
Hennessy ... ... ,, ,, 6
Treacher's Heart Label ... ,, ,, 6
Hennessy* ... ... ,, ,, 6
WHISKY—Encore ... ... ,, ,, 6
Kinhan's LL ... ... ,, ,, 6
J. Crabbie ... ... ,, ,, 6
Treacher's ... ... ,, ,, 6
Thomson & Taylor's ... ,, ,, 6
OZO, PHOSPHO, VIVONE, VIN VITÆ ... ... ,, ,, 4
AERATED WATERS ... ... ,, ,, 2
ZOEDONE ... ... ,, ,, 6
COMFITS—All goods warranted pure and free from all deleterious ingredients ... ... per lb. Ans. 12 to Re. 1-8
PASTRY—Every day fresh. Large orders executed with care and taste.

MORENAS & CO.
15, Meadow-street.

JUST UNPACKED
'XMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS.
TOILET PERFUME STANDS.
PERFUME SPRAYS.
STAND AND HAND MIRRORS.
HAIR AND TOOTH BRUSHES.
TOOTH BRUSH RACKS.
FANCY JEWELLERY CASES.
RICH POWDER BOXES.
SMELLING SALT BOTTLES, From as. 8 to Rs. 4 each.
FANCY CARD BOXES.
WASHING GLOVES AND PADS.
FLESH BRUSHES.
SPONGES, SPONGES, SPONGES.
SPONGE BAGS.
DRESSING CASES.
TOILET SOAPS.
Of superior quality and Fragrance.
EXTRA HIGHLY PERFUMED RICH TOILET SOAPS.
MEDICATED SOAPS
Of all kinds.
TOILET PREPARATIONS
For the Skin, Hair, Complexion, and Mouth.
DIETETIC PREPARATIONS
Of all known makers.
DRESSING COMBS
Made of
ory and Real Tortoiseshell.
ENT HORN AND XYLONITE
f all sizes and shapes.
&c., &c., &c.

MADDON & Co.
HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

THOUSANDS of our SEWING MACHINES are now in use ALL OVER INDIA, and are giving every satisfaction. Each Instrument carries a GUARANTEE for TWELVE MONTHS. Send for Price Lists. H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay.

PHOTO. ALBUMS.—All the latest designs, superbly mounted. Elegant Xmas presents, priced low for CASH. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

HAMILTON'S.—The nearest HOTEL to the Prince's Dock. "Mrs. Crocker and self have spent three weeks in this Hotel, and have found it CLEAN and the most COMFORTABLE Hotel we have ever stayed in India. HEARN'ROCKER, M. D., Brigade-Surgeon, 2nd Cavalry H. C. Oct. 9, 1882."

TRICHINOPOLY, Dawsons, Havannahs, Dindiguls, Pondicherries, of unrivalled excellence, exquisite flavour, and manufactured from the genuine Leaf at ... ial, 6, Church-gate-st.

WANTED, a MOONSHI to teach Hindustani. Apply to "L. B.," Hamilton's Hotel, Mazagon.

GLOVES.—Ladies' black, white, and coloured KID GLOVES. Mrs. LAKE Church-gate-street, Bombay.

GLOVES, GLOVES.—Gents' white KID GLOVES, 2 buttons. Mrs. LAKE, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, 12 bore D. B. P. F. GUNS in good order, with Cartridge, Loading Machine complete, Rs. 100. Apply "B. B.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

HAVANNAHS, Dindigul (size medium), per 100, Rs. 2, acknowledged to be the best smokes procurable. Trial orders invited. HOWARD & Co., 30, Meadow-st.

DELICIOUS CHRISTMAS WINES.—Montilla, Malagasweet, Mauntain, Muscatel, Madeira, at Rs. 24 per dozen. BARTON & Co., Church-gate-street, Bombay.

PHOSPHO.—The PIONEER of NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES, recuperates body and mind. Prepared at the Pharmacy of B. PHILLIPS and Co. 17, Church-gate-street.

JUST PUBLISHED, some account of the Bunjarrah Class, a Gipsy Tribe, by N. R. Cumberlege, Dist. Supdt. of Police, Hasim, Berar. Price, 12 annas per Copy. Apply to Supdt., B. E. S. Press, Byculla.

WANTED, for up-country a competent SALESMAN, having many years' experience in selling goods, with a good knowledge of keeping accounts. Native preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials to "A. C." care of this Office.

FOR SALE, one GIG and two JOLLY-BOATS. Apply MONEY EXCHANGE, Apollo bunder.

PIANO LESSONS.—A MEHNERT, Musicmaster, Scottish High Schools, Byculla, Address Girgaum Back-road No. 65.

THE CHAMPION CUE, as used by Roberts, Cooke and all the best players, can only be had from JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay.

IN answer to numerous inquiries Mr. DAVIS, SURGEON DENTIST, is now in Bombay.—TAYLOR'S HOTEL, FORT. Hours 10 to 6.

WANTED, a MESSMAN for Officers' Mess, 2nd Lanc. Fus. A good COOK indispensable. Apply MESS PRESIDENT, 2, Lanc. Fus., Mhow.

PRIVATE BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT—Old Grand Central Rooms are now available for married couples and single Gentlemen. Terms moderate.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1882. Price, Rs. 5; ... 4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* ...

WALER FOR SALE, trained Charger, very fast in harness and across country. Free from vice. Apply to BOMBAY LIVERY STABLE Co., Ld., Byculla.

SATURDAY, 2nd Dec.—FOR SALE at BENNETT'S AUCTION, a fast trotting grey MARE and light English-built BUGGY, with English harness—the turn-out in very good order.

FRESH arrival of luscious Spanish Peaches, Apricots & Pears. Large tins (over 2½ lbs) Rs. 15 per doz., small do., Rs. 9. Sample tin As. 13. Liberal discount to the trade. D. SALA & Co., 10, Hornby-row.

REQUIRED, a BAND MASTER, for the 2nd Belooch Regiment, must have good testimonials, liberal terms offered. For further particulars apply to CAPTAIN GORDON, Band President, 2nd Belooch Regiment, Karachi, Sind.

MAHABLESHWAR READY LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK CHAISES and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

FOR SALE A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, unmounted, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at ... office.

CHRISTMAS CARDS, BON-BONS, TREE ORNAMENTS, BOXES, &c., at PEARSE'S, Apollo-street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby NOTIFIED that the undersigned did, on the 1st instant, PAY to Her Majesty's Treasury in Bombay the sum of Rs. 14,600, being the 16ist monthly instalment of the Vehar Water Works debt.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 1st Dec., 1882.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY.
Bombay ... 28, Apollo-street,
London ... 27, Leadenhall-street, E. C.
TELEGRAPH HOME REMITTANCES—
TELEGRAPH PRIVATE CODE.

THE Undersigned, in addition to the ordinary manner of effecting Home Remittances by Drafts, also telegraph payments at current rates of Exchange, to be made at once in any part of the United Kingdom.

They are also prepared to place their present Telegraph Code at the service of Residents in India and Correspondents at Home, and to add such names, addresses, and paragraphs of any length or purport, as may be desired whereby these can be telegraphed at a greatly reduced cost. Minimum charge for messages including addresses, when registered three words. Their Code now in use has thousands of words, each one representing sentences on almost all conceivable subjects likely to be required to telegraph between the two countries. No registration fee charged. Secrecy guaranteed.

Every information and assistance afforded on application, personally or by letter.

WM. WATSON & Co.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that SHETT JAIRAM HURRY has CONTRACTED to PURCHASE two landed properties as follows:—All that piece or parcel of land with buildings standing thereon, situate at old Hanooman Cross-lane, without the Fort, in the sub-district of Mandvi, containing by admeasurement 231 3-9 square yards of Fazindar and 206 square yards of Government or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Bombay under old No. 1 and New No. 6, under the tenure of MAHOMEDBHOY AMROODIN and ESMAILJI JEEVAKHAN, and the said building is assessed by the Municipality under No. 70, under the name of FUZOOLABHOY JEEVAKHAN and SARUFALLY JEEVAKHAN, and bounded on the East partly by the premises hereinafter secondly described, and partly by the property of Hon'ble Mungooldas Nathoobhoy, and on the south partly by the property of Bhimjee Topun, and partly by the property of the said Luckhmidass Khimjee. Secondly, All that piece or parcel of fazindaree land with the building standing thereon, situate in old Hanooman-street, without the Fort, in the sub-district of Mandvi, containing by admeasurement 215 1-9 square yards or thereabouts, and the said premises is assessed by the Municipality under No. 69, under the name of Fuzoolabhoy Jeevakhan and Surufally Jeevakhan, and bounded on the east by the property of Hon'ble Mungooldass Nathoobhoy on the west partly by the property of Luckhmidass Khimjee, and partly by the property of Gaveshee Oart, on the north partly by the property of Huneshee Nuthoo, and partly by the property of Hon'ble Mungooldass Nuthoobhoy, and on the south by the property hereinbefore firstly mentioned. All persons having claims against the said respective properties by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lien, use, trust, possession, or any otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his cloth shop, Guneshwadi, House N. 4, or to the Municipal Commissioner within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived. Dated this 30th day of November, 1882.

શા જેરામ હરી.
i. e. JAIRAM HURRY.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

BY SINA.
PRICE ANNAS 8 PER COPY.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52 THREADNEEDLE STREET E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

RESERVE FUND—£200,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY.	PENANG.	FOOCHOW.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.	MANILA.
COLOMBO.	BATAVIA.	SHANGHAI.
AKYAB.	SOURABAYA.	HANKOW.
RANGOON.	HONGKONG.	YOKOHAMA.

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY

GRANTS DRAFTS on its HEAD OFFICE, LONDON BANKERS, FRANCE and GERMANY, as well as on the other AGENCIES and BRANCHES;

NEGOTIATES, and RECEIVES for COLLECTION BILLS of EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES in the Bank's own Drafts, without charge for Commission; and Conducts all kinds of General Banking Business.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts Interest is allowed at per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, and on Fixed Deposits on terms which may be learned on application.

All letters should be addressed, and remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

THOMAS FORREST, Agent.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

SPARKLING WINES.
From Messrs. DEUTZ AND GELDERMMANN AYEN CHAMPAGNE.

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Carte Blanche, dry ...	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 34 0
Cabinet Imperial, very dry ...	,, 37 0	,, 39 0
Sec ... extra dry ...	,, 42 0	,, 44 0

From the CHAMPAGNER FABRIK SCHLOSS RHEINBERG.

Sparkling Hock ...	Rs. 30 0	...
,, Moselle ...	,, 30 0	...
Rheinberg Carte Blanche ...	,, 30 0	...
Johannisberg Cabinet ...	,, 34 0	...

CHAMPAGNE.

Guiraud, fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche.	Rs. 33 0	Rs. 36 0
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche ...	,, 35 0	...
Heidsick's Dry Monopole ...	,, 57 0	...

MOSELLE.

Braunenberger (still) ...	Rs. 19 0	...
Josephshoefer (do.) ...	,, 24 0	...
Sparkling Moselle ...	,, 32 0	...

STILL HOCKS,
From G. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

Deidesheimer ...	Rs. 17 0	...
Geisenheimer ...	,, 18 0	...
Liebfraumilch ...	,, 22 0	Rs. 25 0
Hochheimer ...	,,	,, 29
Queen Victoria Berg ...	,, 36 0	...

From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 17 0
Moselblumchen ...	,, 16 0	,, 19 0
Niersteiner ...	,, ...	,, 19 0
Braunenberger ...	,, 20 0	,, 23 0
Hochheimer ...	,, 20 0	,, ...
Liebfraumilch ...	,, 23 0	,, 26 0
Bernacasteler-Rosenberg ...	,, 23 0	,, 26 0
Josephshofer ...	,, 29 0	,, 32 0
Rudesheimer ...	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg ...	,, 33 0	,, 36 0
Steinberger ...	,, 33 0	,, 36 0
Scharzhofberger ...	,, 41 0	,, 44 0
Johanisberger ...	,, 42 0	,, 45 0

FRENCH WHITE WINES.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Latour Blanche ...	Rs. 30 0	...

From Messrs. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.

Haut Sauternes ...	,, 21 0	,, 24 0
Chateau Yquem ...	,, 47 0	,, ...

CLARETS.
From H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frands ...	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Les Canons ...	,, 17 0	,, 19 0
Chateau Leoville ...	,, 20 0	,, ...
Chateau Lasitte ...	,, 24 0	,, ...

From A. DUPILLE MACAU MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc ...	Rs. 15 0	...
Cru de Barreyre ...	,, 18 0	...
Chateau La Begorce ...	,, 24 0	...
Leoville St. Julien ...	,, 28 0	...

From Messrs. MUNZER & SPUNN, BORDEAUX.

Medoc ...	Rs. 11 0	Rs. 13 0
St. Estephe ...	,, 13 0	,, 15 0
Haut Canon ...	,, 14 0	,, 17 0
Margaux ...	,, 19 0	,, 19 0
Chateau Larose ...	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
,, Mouton Rothschild ...	,, 36 0	,, ...

BRANDY.

G. Renard & Co.'s Cognac ...	Rs. 22 0	...
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * star ...	,, 22 0	...
Do. do. *** stars ...	,, 30 0	...
Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Bars M. & Spun Gold ...	,, 25 0	...
	,, 30 0	...
Fromy & Rogee's Cognac ...	,, 24 0	...
Do. do. *** stars ...	,, 30 0	...
Do. do. *** ,,		
(very old) ...	,, 34 0	...
Adr. Mesnard & Co.'s *** Cognac ...	,, 26 0	...
Chas. Lervoire finest Cognac *** stars (very old) ...	,, 34 0	...

BEER.

	Per doz. pints.	
St. Paull Lagerbier (Bremen) ...	Rs. 5 8	Rs. 4 0
Munich Export Beer ...	,, 6 8	,, ...
St. Paull ...	,, 6 8	,, 4 0
Pilsner ...	,, 6 0	,, 4 4

SUNDRIES.

		Per 2 doz. pints.
Italian Vermouth ...	Rs. 17 8	...
Swiss Bitters from Alpine Plants ...	,, 21 0	Rs. 27 0
Vin d'Harib (Bitters) ...	,, 39 0	...
Kummel (a delicious liqueur) ...	,, 25 0	...
Do. do. (finest) ...	,, 30 0	...
Real Italian Olive Oil, very large bottles ...	,, 14 0	...
Imperial Whisky ...	,, 19 0	...
Deviled Lobsters at 6 annas a tin.		

Quotation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance reference for payment in Bombay.
Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row.
Bombay, 5th September. 1882.

KEATING'S COUGH-LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH-LOZENGES, recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bedtime ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Sold by all Chemists, in bottles.

AMUSEMENT FOR THE COLD SEASON.

IN PREPARATION,
A GRAND EXHIBITION
OF PORTRAITS.
Magnificent Life-size Photos in Oil Paint, Selected Views and Panorama of Bombay, &c.
AT
P. VUCCINO & CO.,
MEDOWS STREET,
Studio open from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M.
GRAND EXHIBITION.

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE

(BREWED EXPRESSLY TO SUIT THE INDIAN CLIMATE.)
BOTTLED BY
MESSRS. STONE & SON, LONDON,
May always be obtained of the principal dealers in

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BOMBAY	POONAH	CAWNPORE	LAHORE
MADRAS	AGRA	DELHI	DARJEELING

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MESSRS. C. MARCKS AND CO.

BEG to draw attention to their new and splendid consignment of

PRESENTATION WATCHES
IN GOLD AND SILVER CASES,
of which they solicit an early inspection.

GENTLEMEN'S HUNTING OR CRYSTAL-FACED KEY-LESS LEVER WATCHES IN HEAVY 18 CARAT GOLD CASES WITH COMPENSATION BALANCE WHEEL ...Rs. 250, 275, 300.

The same of the FINEST and STRONGEST make ... ... ,, 350, 380, 400, 425

FULL CHRONOMETER AND CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES... ,, 390, 450, 500, 550

These watches have been tested in a lighted stove and also under freezing point and their maximum variation is LESS than thirty seconds PER MONTH IN ANY TEMPERATURE.

LADIES GOLD WATCHES in the PRETTIEST and NEWEST designs at from ...Rs. 50 to 600.

THE HIGHER PRICED WATCHES ARE TASTEFULLY MOUNTED WITH DIAMONDS.

FOR CATALOGUE OF SILVER WATCHES, JEWELLERY, SILVER AND PLATEDWARE SEND TO

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ZOEDONE ! ZOEDONE !

A COOL, SPARKLING, DELICIOUS, NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE FOR DAILY USE.

ZOEDONE—Possesses both Tonic and Bracing qualities.
ZOEDONE—Invaluable to those recovering from Fever.
ZOEDONE—Or Weakened by Sea-sickness,
ZOEDONE—Or those suffering from the enervating effects peculiar to the Indian climate.

ZOEDONE—NORMAN KERR, M.D., F.L.S., under date August 8, 1881, writes:—
"My good opinion of ZOEDONE as a social drink has been amply confirmed by further observation."

ZOEDONE—WILLIAM FOSTER, M.A. (Cantab), F.C.S., &c., Professor of Chemistry at the Middlesex Hospital, Sept. 1, 1881:—
"Its properties are those of an agreeable effervescent tonic."

ZOEDONE—SYED MAHOMED NABI ULLAH, of Allahabad, N.W.P. writes on 1st December, 1881, as follows:—

"Accept my sincere thanks for your idea of introducing ZOEDONE in India. I fear I cannot praise it enough. You know that a vast population of Her Majesty's subjects in India are Mahomedans, whose religion prohibits the use of wine or any other intoxicating liquor. Under such circumstances ZOEDONE is a boon and blessing to them. I think it is a healthful restoring, strengthening and nourishing beverage. From my own experience and from what I have ascertained from Medical men, I can certify that it is strictly non-alcoholic, and the very drink that the Indians generally and the Mussulmans particularly are in need of."

Price at Agents' warehouses, at Ports of Landing, Rs. 3 per dozen, in cases of 6 dozen pints.

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THE ONLY TRADE MARK—PHOSPHODYNE. SANCTIONED BY HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

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DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

Twenty Years' Public Test, and Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the World, establish

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

the only Safe, Reliable, and never-failing Phosphoric Remedy for Over-worked Brain, Sleeplessness, Harassin Dreams, Worry, Anxiety, Excitement, Epileptic Fits, Wasting Diseases, Nervous Prostration, Stomach and Live Complaints, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all morbid conditions of the system depend ent upon the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Purifies and Enriches the Blood, Clears the Skin, thoroughly Invigorates the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles, Re-energises the Failing Functions of Life by supplying the PHOSPHORIC element which has been wasted, and thus imparts Energy and Fresh Vitality to the Exhausted Nerve-Force, and rapidly cures every form of Nervous Debility, Paralysis, Kidney, Nervous Mind, and Heart Diseases, from whatever cause.

D.R. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

being a Natural Vitalising Restorative, its Energising effects are not followed by corresponding reaction, but are permanent. The Highest Medical Authority pronounce PHOSPHODYNE to be unequalled for its power in replenishing and elaborating the Vitality of the Body; by its supplying all the essential constituents of the Blood, Brain, and Nerve Substance; and for developing all the Powers and Functions of the system to the highest degree, thereby checking all Wastin g of the Vital Fluid, and the more Exhausting Wear and Tear of Life resulting from Over-taxed Energies of Body and Mind, surpassing all the known THERAPEUTIC agents of the present age, for Renovating Impaired and Broken-down Constitutions; and Restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Manhood.

AN ALARMING FACT.

Tens of Thousands of the people of India are to-day dying from the effects of Debility, Brain, and Nerve diseases Dyspepsia or Disordered Liver, which poison the blood and sap the springs of life. The results of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, causing unmistakably distressing and painful symptoms, making life actually a burden instead of enjoyment and usefulness, as it ought to be. There is not any good reason for this, seeing the useful tendency of a great number of sufferers amongst all ranks of society perfectly cured during the past twenty years establish that DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is superior to any Medicine yet discovered for the cure of Debility nervous and mind diseases, Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints in all their varied forms. The promptness and certainty of its action is such that when the fire of life seems to be dying out in the system, and the mind sympathising with the body the man is reduced almost to a mental and physical wreck, this mighty vitalising Phosphoric Restorative, by a few doses, seems as it were to lift the sufferer out of the slough of despond, and recruit and reinvigorate both the frame and the intellect.

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IMPORTANT NOTICE.—NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS ... is blown in the glass of each Bottle, and ever... the name DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, LONDON, ENGLAND DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, Lond... Eng... Bottle bears a British Government Stamp, with the words Commissioners; IF NOT, IT IS A FORGERY ... GLAND, engraved thereon by Order of Her Majesty's Honourable ... AND YOU HAVE BEEN IMPOSED ON BY A WORTHLESS IMITATION.

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BY DR. R. D. LALOR, Bay House, 32, Gainsford-street, London, N. W.
(THE SOLE PROPRIETOR AND ORIGINATOR OF PHOSPHODYNE.)

Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, from its immediate effects in cases of Exhaustion, Lassitude, Nervous Debility and Malarial Diseases has Attained an Enormous Sale in Africa, China, East and West Indies, the Colonies, Turkey Asia, and other Hot Climates.

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DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE IN INDIA:—

Treacher & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.
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H. B. Maynard, Pennang.
Robertson, Ceylon.
Spears & Co., Bangalore.
Frost & Co. Chemists, Madras.
E. Speechly, Kurrachee.
Hilton & Co., Lahore and Dalhousie.
Rangoon Dispensary, 215, Dalhousie-street
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Charles & Co., Cawnpore and Meerut.
And all the Leading Merchants in India, China, Africa, Turkey, &c.

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Open daily from 9-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

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WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, CHAINMAKERS, &c.,
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WE continue to receive regular weekly shipments of our well-known

CHEAP SILVER LEVER WATCHES.

It is now about 16 years since we introduced these Watches in this country. During this time their quality has been unceasingly improved by our manufactory year for year, so that they are now unquestionably by far superior to Watches generally sold in India at considerably higher rates.

These watches are always in stock:—

In open-faced silver cases ...	Rs 25
Do. hunting ,, ...	,, 26*
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The Watches marked * are also in stock in extra heavy sterling silver cases and of superior finish, at Rs. 35.

GUARANTEE ONE YEAR—POSTAGE FREE.

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JUST OPENED,

NEW FRENCH FLOWERS,
NEW FRENCH FEATHERS,
NEW LYONS SILKS,
NEW BLACK AND WHITE DAMASSE,
NEW MERINOS, ALL SHADES.

THE QUALITY AND PRICE CANNOT BE EQUALLED.

SAMPLES UPON APPLICATION.

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ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD, CRAWFORD MARKET, AND RAMPART ROW, CHURCH GATE STREET.

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(SUCCESSORS TO COLLETT & CO.
COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
ESTABLISHED, 1796.
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
179, BREACH CANDY ROAD,
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SADDLERS
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HARNESS-MAKERS,
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SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, (single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.) The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

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This Splendid MANSION is highly recommeded as a WINTER RESIDENCE, being well sheltered, while the climate is dry and bracing. The House heated throughout, presents by its spacious Conservatories and Corridors the finest Covered Promenade in Scotland.

The BATHS (especially the Russian) and water supply are unequalled. Recreation of all kinds, including BILLIARDS, CHESS, SKATING, and CURLING. WINTER TERMS, October 15th to April 15th. Address, the MANAGER.

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets, labelled:—

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HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMIST,
LONDON.

Also—EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE, for Afternoon use.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT'S
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GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

Calf Elastic Walking Boots	Superior in style and excellent quality, 25s.	Finest quality we can produce 35s.
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Parade Elastic Boots,		
Patent or Calf		
Balmoral Boots		
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Grain Hide Shooting Boots, 42s.
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LADIES' WALKING BOOTS,
Elastic or to Button.

Excellent quality, much approved ...	18s. 6d
Very superior ...	21s. 0d
Finest possible quality ...	25s. 0d
Satin, Kid, and Patent Louise Evening Shoes ...	10s. 6d
Morocco Oxford House Shoe ...	5s. 6d
Do. do. with French heels ...	7s. 0d
Grey Linen slippers ...	3s. 6d

FOR LONG WALKS.
HYGEIA BOOTS.
(Registered.)
WITH SPECIALLY ADAPTED SOLES, HEELS, MATERIALS, and FORM,
Ladies' 30s. Gentlemen's 35s.

Fully described in New Catalogue. Every order *accompanied by remittance for the price nett* will be sent POST PAID, and, if possible, despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

The Hygeia Boots being so highly approved, T. D. M. and B. are making Children's Boots on the same principle. A worn Boot or Shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

Cheques to be crossed Bank of England.

REMITTANCES MAY BE MADE IN GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTES, WHICH WILL BE TAKEN AT THE HIGHEST CURRENT RATE OF EXCHANGE.

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CLARKE'S
WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE,
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
OVERWHELMING TETIMONY
ACCOMPANIES EVERY BOTTLE,
PROVING THIS TO BE
THE GREATEST MEDIC

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

CALCUTTA, MONDAY, Nov. 27, 1882.

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

4 Per Cent. Promissory Notes . Rs. 99 11
4½ Per Cent. of 1870 (1885) .. „ 100 6 a
4½ Per Cent. of 1878-79 (1893) .. „ 106 4 a
4½ Per Cent. of 1879 (1893) New Loan) „ 106 4 a
4½ Per Cent. of 1879 (1893) (Coupon) .. Nominal.

GOVERNMENT GUARANTEED RAILWAY STOCKS.

5 Per Cent. Eastern Bengal Railway per £20 Rs. 300 a
East Indian Railway .. .. per £1 Nominal.
Annuity Class A. .. .. per £1 ....
Annuity Class B. .. .. per £100 ....
Deferred Annuity .. .. per £10 Rs. 148 a 150
5 Per Cent. Oudh and Rohilcund Railway .. .. per £20 „ 280 a
5 Per Cent. Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi Railway .. .. per £20 „ 280 a

MYSORE GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES OF 1882.

5 Per Cent. for 20 years (1902) .. Rs. 100 12 a 101 0

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 Per Cent. of 1854 [1884] .. .. Rs. 103 0 a
6 Per Cent. of 1865 [1885] .. .. „ 104 12 a
6 Per Cent. of 1866 [1886] .. .. „ 106 0 a
6 Per Cent. of 1867 [1887] .. .. „ 107 14 a
6 Per Cent. of 1870 [1890] .. .. „ 110 0 a
6 Per Cent. of 1872 [1892] .. .. „ 111 0 a
6 Per Cent. of 1878 [1898] .. .. „ 110 0 a
4½ Per Cent. of 1882 [1902] .. .. „ 103 0 a

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST DEBENTURES.

4½ Per Cent. of 1881.. .. .. Rs. 107 0 a 107 8

DEBENTURES OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

7 Per Cent.	1878	[1882]	Bengal Mills	.. 99 a 100
5 Per Cent.	1876	1882	Bowreah Cotton	.. 103 a 104
7 Per Cent.	1882	[1892]	Canal Press	.. 105 a
7 Per Cent.	1880	[1887]	Darewk'ur Co.	.. 100 a 103
5 Per Cent.	1881	[1891]	Darj'l. R. Ry. A.	.. 102 a
5 Per Cent.	1881	[1896]	do. do. B.	.. 103 a
8 Per Cent.	1878	[1888]	Dunbar Cotton	.. 105 a
8 Per Cent.	1878	1883	Eastern Cachar Tea	104 a 105
8 Per Cent.	1879	1884	Fort Gloster Jute..	104 a
8 Per Cent.	1882	1887	Hoogly Mills.	.. 105 a 106
8 Per Cent.	1876	1883	Howrah Jute	103 a
6 Per Cent.	1881	[1896]	do. do.	.. 102 a
7 Per Cent.	1881	[1886]	India General	.. 107 a
8 Per Cent.	1879	[1889]	KurseongDarj.Tea.	100 a
8 Per Cent.	1881	....	Kornafuli Assn.	.. 103 a
8 Per Cent.	1878	[1884]	Oriental Jute (increased to 9 per cent.)	106 a
9 Per Cent.	1881	[1884]	Panbaree and Koorkoorea	101 a 102
10 Per Cent.	1880	[1885]	Rungleo Rungliot Tea	.. 103 a 104
8 Per Cent.	1879	[1884]	Ranecgunge Coal	.. 105 a 106
10 Per Cent.	1881	[1888]	Sapakati Tea	.. 103 a
6 Per Cent.	1880	[1885]	Sing. & Murmah	.. 103 a 104
8 Per Cent.	1879	[1888]	Teesta Valley Tea..	107 a

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.	s. d.	
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight	1 8	a
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1 7 29-32	a
Do. at 2 months' sight	1 7 29-32	a
Do. at demand	1 7 11-16	a
Credit Bills [1st class] at 6 months' sight	1 8 5-32	a
Documen. Bills [1st class] for acceptance, 6 months' sight	1 8 5-32	a
Do. for payment, 6 months' sight	1 8 7-32	
Secretary of State's drafts, last drawings		
2 nd Nov. 1882—Average rate ..	1 7 11-16	a

BANK OF BENGAL RATE.

16th November, 1882.

Rate of Interest for on demand loans ..... 6 per cent.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

BANKS AND FINANCIAL COMPANIES.

STOCKS.	Paid	1 year's Divnd.	Quotations.		
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
Agra Bank, Ld.	£10	3 p.ct.	125	a	
Agra Savings' Bank	100	6 do.	125	a	
Allahabad Bank	100	7½ do.	172	a	
Alliance Bank of Simla	100	7 do.	138	a	140
Bank of Bengal	500	5 do.	885	a	
Bank of Upper India, Ld.	100	9 do.	130	a	
Delhi and London Bank	£25	3 do.	30	a	
Himalaya Bank, Ld.	100	5 do.	120	a	125
Muscovite Bank, Ld.	100	4 do.	106	a	107
National Bank of India	£12½	4 do.	86	a	
Rohilkund Kumaon	100	4 do.	110	a	112
Simla Bank Corporation	500	4 do.	515	a	
Union & Bank [Agra]	100	4 do.	92	a	

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

Agricult. Phosphates	85	nil	19	a	20
Anjoora Coal	100	....	90	a	
Asiatic Jute Co., Ld.	100	nil	50	a	
Bally Paper Mills Co.	£10	9/10 p.ct.	169	a	
Barnagore Jute Factory	£10	10 p. ct.	104	a	
Bengal Coal Co., Ld.	1,000	5 p.ct.	1,480	a	
Bengal Ice Manfg. Co.	100	15 ad.int.	135	a	
Bengal Mills Co., Ld.	100	4 p. ct.	1,550	a	
Bengal Silk Co., Ld.	100	....	112	a	
Bonded Warehouse	445	18Rp.sh.	405	a	
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	nil	42	a	
Budge-Budge J. Mills	80	11¼ p. ct.	132	a	
Burrakur Coal Co.	100	9/10 p.ct.	105	a	107
Calcutta Docking Co.	100	10 p. ct.	310	a	
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	12 ad.int.	140	a	
Calcutta Tramways Co.	£10	3¼ p.ct.	142	a	143
Campbell's W. Doorrs	£10	....	93	a	
Canal Press Co.	5,000	....	6,000	a	
Carew & Co., Ld. (Sugar)	100	8¾ p. ct.	116	a	117
Chitpore Hydraulic Press	100	16ad.int.	110	a	
Darj. Himalayan Ry. Co.	100	7 p. ct.	115	a	116
Deoghur Ry. Co., Ld.	100	....	100	a	
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	2 p. ct.	68	a	
Equitable Coal Co., Ld.	£25	3¼ p. ct.	190	a	
Fort Gloster Jute Manf.	100	2¾ p. ct.	92	a	
Goosery Cotton Mills Do. (New issue).	200	7 p. ct.	250	a	
Goosery Jute Mills. Do. (New issue).	200	12½ p.ct.	240	a	
Gouripore Co., Ld.	100	6 p. ct.	150	a	152
Great Eastern Hotel	250	2¼ p. ct.	103	a	291 prem
Hooghly Mills Co., Ld.	25	....	165	a	
Hooghly, &c. S. Co. Ld.	100	....	par.		
Howrah Docking Co.	500	5R p.sh.	105	a	
Howrah Mills Co., Ld.	100	10 p. ct.	125	a	121
Imperial Ice Co., Ld.	75	....	75	a	
India (G. S. & T.Co., Ld.	1,000	7 p. ct.	1,315	a	
Indian J. Cement Co. Do. (Contributory	25	nil	18 prem		138
Kamarhatty Jute Mills	80	9 p.ct.	90 prem		
Landing & Shipping Co.	100	4 p. ct.	14	a	
Muir Mills Co., Cotton	200	7 p. ct.	300	a	
Murree Brewery Co., Ld.	100	9½ p. ct.	155	a	160
Naini Tal Brewery Co., Ltd.	100	nil	80	a	
Nasmyth's Pat. Press	500	½ p.ct.	305	a	
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	5 p. ct.	99	a	
Ramahal Stone Co.	100	2 p. ct.	90	a	
Samkistopore Press	100	10ad.int.	100	a	101
Sanegunge Coal Assn.	100	5 p. ct.	70	a	
Riveraide Press Co.	80	10ad.int.	99	a	
R. Scott Thomson & Co.	500	24ad.int.	265	a	
Seebpore Paper Mills	100	4 p. ct.	84	a	85
Strand Bank Press Co.	100	9 p. ct.	111	a	
Tarpore Sugar Works	100	....	80	a	
Titaghur Paper Mills	90	....	par.		
T. F. Brown & Co., Ld.	100	....	102	a	103
Union Jute Co., Ld.	75	5 p. ct.	140	a	
Waterloo Jute Co.	100	12 ad.int	124	a	125
W. Newmman & Co. Ld.	100	8 p. ct.	par.		

TEA COMPANIES' SHARES.

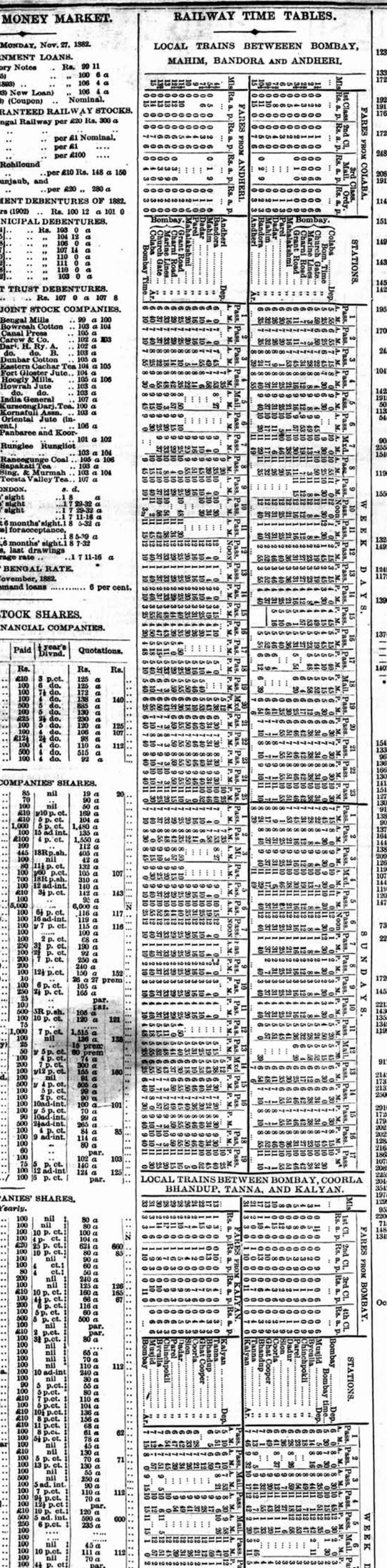
	Yearly.				
Adulpore Terai [Darjg].	100	nil	80	a	
Amicable [Assam]	100	....	80	a	
Amluckie	100	10 p. ct.	100	a	
Arputtipore [Cachar]	100	10 p. ct.	101	a	
Assam Company	£20	25 p. ct.	624	a	660
Balasun [Darjeeling]	100	10 p. ct.	80	a	85
Baree [Kangra]	100	nil	60	a	
Bengal [Cachar]	100	1 ct.]	60	a	
Do. contributory	80	1 ct.]	50	a	
Bishnauth [Assam]	100	nil	100	a	
Do. contributory	100	nil	125	a	126
Borelli [Assam]	£10	10 p. ct.	160	a	165
Burkhulah [Cachar]	100	4½ p. ct.	66	a	67
Central Cachar	200	6 p. ct.	116	a	
Central Terai [Darjg]	100	5 p. ct.	60	a	
Chandpore [Cachar]	£10	5 p. ct.	505	a	
Chenga [Darjeeling]	100	nil	par.		
Cherra [Cachar]	£10	2 p.ct.	par.		
Chota Nagpore	100	3¼ p.ct.	80	a	
Cinnatollah	100	nil	85	a	
Colonial [Assam]	100	nil	65	a	
Conchoela [Cachar]	100	nil	110	a	112
Cutiecherra [Cachar]	100	nil	110	a	
Darjeeling Tea & Cinchona.	100	10 ad-int	240	a	
Debpur Kalee [Cachar]	100	nil	100	a	
Debing [Assam]	90	5 p.ct.	55	a	
Dehra Doon	100	5 p.ct.	80	a	
Deloo [Assam]	100	5 p.ct.	110	a	
Dessai & Parbut. [Assam].	100	5 p.ct.	104	a	
Doom Dooma, Ordinary	£10	10¼ p.ct.	136	a	
Do. do. A	£10	7 p. ct.	104	a	
Do. do. B	£10	11 p.ct.	68	a	
Durrung [Assam]	100	8 p.ct.	61	a	62
Eastern Cachar	100	9½ p. ct.	78	a	
East India Assam & Cachar	100	nil	45	a	
Endogram [Cachar]	£10	nil	130	a	71
Gielle [Darjeeling]	100	5 p. ct.	70	a	
Goomtee Tea	100	13 p. ct.	130	a	
Gowhatty [Assam]	100	nil	55	a	
Grub [Assam]	100	nil	250	a	
Holta [Kangra]	100	5 ad. int.	90	a	
Hoolmaree [Assam]	100	7 p.ct.	110	a	112
Hoolungooree [Assam]	100	9½ p.ct.	70	a	
Hotewar [Chota Nagpore].	100	12½ p.ct.	par.		
Hunwai [Assam]	£10	10 p. ct.	120	a	
Indian Assam	500	5 ad. int.	500	a	600
Jellalpore [Cachar]	250	8 p.ct.	235	a	
Jettinga Val [Cahar] A.	100	....	....		
Do. Do. Do. B.	100	....	....		
Jheeri Ghat [Cachar]	100	nil	45	a	
Jutsal [Assam]	100	10 p.ct.	111	a	112
Kalacherra [Cachar]	100	nil	70	a	
Kangra Valley	100	4¼ p. ct.	par.		
Khobong [Assam] A	100	....	1 prem.		
Do. do. B	100	....	par.		
Kornafuli [Chittg]	100	nil	60	a	
Kunchanpore [Cachar]	100	nil	80	a	
Kurseong and Darjeeling	250	5 p.ct.	130	a	135
Do. contributory	200	5 p.ct.	115	a	
Kutlai [Cachar]	100	10 p. ct.	230	a	
Lakatoora [Sylhet]	100	4 p. ct.	70	a	
Lanod & Sunsai(K'Valley).	£10	....	par.		
Leesh River (W. Dooars)	£10	nil	21 prem.		
Longview [Darjg.]	100	10 p. ct.	95	a	
Loobah	£5	17½ p.ct.	150	a	
Lower Assam	£10	nil	40	a	41
Luckimpore [Assam]	£10	nil	105	a	110
Maisgram [Cachar]	£10	nil	65	a	
Mohun [Darjeeling]	100	nil	85	a	86
Monacherra [Cachar]	100	3 p.ct.	50	a	
Do. contributory	90	3 p.ct.	40	a	
Moran [Assam]	80	nil	30	a	
Mothola [Assam	100	nil	80	a	
Do. contributory	90	nil	70	a	
Munjha [Darj.]	£10	5 p.ct.	100	a	
Mungledye Assam Tea	£10	nil	....		
Muttuck (Assam)	200	nil	100	a	
Do. contributory	125	nil	50	a	
New Fallodhi [Darjg]	100	5 p. ct.	90	a	
New Gola Ghat [Assam]	£10	....	100	a	
New Mutual [Cachar]	20	37 p.ct.	130	a	
North Western Cachar	100	9 p.ct	98	a	
Nutwanpore [Cachar]	200	nil	120	a	
Pabakere [Assam]	100	nil	27	a	38
Phenix [of Cachar]	85	9 p.ct.	74	a	75
Punkabaree [Darjg]	100	10 p. ct.	95	a	96
Puttarea [Sylhet]	100	nil	70	a	
Rajabaree [Assam]	100	nil	55	a	60
Ring Tong [Darjg.	100	....	100	a	103
Ringamatiee [Cachar.]	100	....	62	a	65
Rungliot Rungliot	100	8 p. ct.	100	a	101
Sagmootia [Assam.]	£10	nil	nominal		
Sapakati Tea Co.	100	9 p.ct.	145	a	180
Second Mutual Cachar	56	5 p ct	10 prem.		
Singbull & Murmah	100	10 p.ct.	80	a	
Singell [Darjeeling]	100	11 p.ct.	98	a	
Soom [Darjeeling]	100	9 p.ct.	100	a	
Springside [Darjg]	100	10 p.ct.	105	a	107
Sungoo River [Chittg]	100	nil	75	a	
Teendaram [Darjg]	100	7 p.ct.	95	a	
Teesta Valley [Darjg]	100	7¾ ad-int	114	a	115
Ting Ling [Darjeeling]	80	12½ p.ct.]	100	a	
Tingri Tea Co., Ld.	100	....	100	a	
Tukvar [Darjeeling]	200	12 p.ct.	206	a	
Upper Assam	£10	....	40	a	
Washabarie (W. Dooars)	100	17½p.ct.	150	a	

ad-int.—Ad-interim dividend on crop of 1882.
1.—Total dividend on crop of 1881.
2.—Total dividend on crop of 1880.
y.—Dividend for the year.
B.—Buyers. S.—Sellers. W.—Wanted.
X.—Exclusive of dividend. N.—Nominal.
R.—Rupees per share ad-int.
—*Englishman.*

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

LOCAL TRAINS BETWEEN BOMBAY, MAHIM, BANDORA AND ANDHERI.



LOCAL TRAINS BETWEEN BOMBAY, COORLA BHANDUP, TANNA, AND KALYAN.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 30th November, 1882.

Means of observations taken half an hour after 6 *a. m* 10 *a.m., 2 p. m., 4 p. m., and* 10 *p. m., Madras Time.*

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·836
Temperature of the Air	79·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·5
Dew Point	74·1
Relative humidity of Air	848
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	1·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6½ p. m.)..	84·1
Minimum do. do. read at 10½ a. m.)....	74·4
General Direction of Wind'..	N, NNE, N, NE, NW, N, NW, SSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours'.....	159

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.*

FOR LONDON.

1232 Goa (s), Loutit.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1339 Clan Ranald (s), Thomson.
1729 Wistow Hall (s), Collins.

FOR MARSEILLES.

1924 Cascapedia (s), Fraser.
1911 Clan Graham (s), Phelp.
1763 Rhodora (s), Gamon.

FOR VENICE.

1728 Venetia (s), Daniell—Mails, Dec. 15.

FOR GENOA.

2487 Manilla (s), Cruciani.

FOR GENOA AND MARSEILLES.

2085 Cochin (s), Napoleon.
1912 Kairos (s), Simpson.

FOR U. K. OR CONTINENT.

1145 Lancaster (s), Steeves.

FOR PORT SAID.

1515 Hutton (s), Henderson.

FOR ANTWERP.

1497 Knight of the Bath (s), Williams.

FOR HULL.

1433 Iris (s), Madgshon.

FOR SANDHEADS.

1450 Macmillan, Gray.
1428 St. Elmo, Smith.

FOR DIAMOND ISLAND.

1951 Russia. Williams.

FOR GIBRALTAR AND ANTWERP.

1700 Hampshire (s), Janes

FOR COAST, &c.

245 Speedwell, Jones.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

1047 King Arthur (s), Dyer.

FOR KURRACHEE.

1425 Australia (s), Campbell.
1918 Bretton Hall (s), Holder.
501 Euphrates (s), May.
1133 Hilda (s), Brigstocke.
544 Pachumba (s), Johnstone.

FOR CHINA.

905 Avoca (s), Wheler.
2558 Rome (s), Cates.
1540 Zambesi (s), Moule.

FOR SINGAPORE.

1196 Plainmeller (s), Mackenzie.

FOR HONGKONG.

1556 Helios (s), Tercig.

UNFIXED

WOODEN SHIPS.

1324 Bride of Lorne, Nicholls.
1492 Monrovia, Moore.

IRON SHIPS.

1349 Callirrhoe, Robson.
1179 Evelyn, Stephenson.

Laid up.

1390 Empress of India (s).

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

1374 Abyssinia (s), 4—(Harbour Defence.)
— H. M. S. Eclipse, Garforth.
— H. M. S. Euryalus, Hastings.
— I. G. May Frere (s).
— I. G. S. Patrick Stewart.
1407 Magdala (s)—(Harbour Defence.)
Philomel, Berners.

* Coasting Steamers and Country Ships not included.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

SHIPS FROM HOME PORTS.

1548 Farragut, Kendall—Philadelphia, July 28.
1336 Freeman Clare, Williamson—York, August 8.
967 Iris, Evans—Liverpool, August 16.
1367 Denbighshire, Lewis—Liverpool, August 24.
1957 Sierra Ronda, Campbell—Shields, August 28.
1308 McNear, Taylor—Liverpool, Sept. 1.
1414 British Empire, Jones—Shields, Sept. 1.
1048 Sierra Parima, Valiant—Liverpool, Sept. 2.
1270 County of Carnarvon, Roberts—Liverpool, Sept. 14.
1307 Beile Morse, Norton—New York, Sept. 14.
916 Cyprus, Bell—London, Sept. 16.
1381 Loch Linnhe, Pittendrigh—Cardiff, September 21.
903 Khimjee Oodowjee, Itow—Liverpool, Sept. 27.
1871 C. Murray, Murray—Liverpool, September 30.
1640 County of Dumfries, McLean—Cardiff, October 3.
1445 Thomas Dana, Sisson—Philadelphia, October 5.
1888 Martin Gerry, Spencer—Cardiff, October 10.
2098 White Star, Furnell—Liverpool, October 11.
1265 Abyssinian, Hughes—Liverpool, October 26.
1096 Don Stefano, Spencer—Liverpool, October 26.
1073 Stafford, Roberts—Liverpool, October 26.
1441 New City, Bray—Liverpool, November 2.
1353 Coimbatore, Lewis—London, loading.
1206 Lady Liscar, James—Liverpool, loading.
1470 Drumpark, Bailey—Sydney, loading.

FROM OUTPORTS.

736 Stanhope, Davies—False Point and Mauritius, loading.
227 Harmonie, Codier—Mauritius, loading.

STEAMERS.

SHORTLY DUE.

1720 Gwalior, De Horne, China—Left Suez Canal Nov. 12 —At Colombo, November 28.
1453 Inchulva, Harding—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal Nov. 23.
2213 Hispania, Harris—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal Nov. 25.
1430 Caffila, Pound—Cape.
1358 Clan Gordon, Grant—Cape.
1349 Clan Aipine, Souter—Calcutta.
1199 Bedford, Aitkenhead—London via Cochin—Port Said, November 2.

EXPECTED.

917 Mobile, Doert—Tyne, September 20—Repairing a leak.
2142 Pandora, Sturli—Hongkong, November 6.
1731 Speke Hall, Brand—Liverpool, November 14.
1231 Thames, Anderson—London, November 15.
2500 Nubia, Knox—Liverpool and London, November 17—Left London, November 21.
2910 Bienfaisant, Bonfils—Genoa, November 24.
1726 Lombardy, Breeze—China, November 26.
1794 Aisaria, Murray—Liverpool, November 29.
1731 Thames, Anderson—London, ...
2022 Waverley, Calvert—Moulmein—At Natal, Oct. 23.
1285 Delhi, Marr—Tyne.
1165 Sultan, Abdul-Aziz—Suez.
1868 Malwa, Atkinson—Venice—Beached at Suez, Nov. 25.
1678 Sicily, Green—Liverpool, November 29.
2369 Baden, Shellard—London, December 7.
2252 Rohilla, Barrat—London, December 20.
2044 Berenice, Crellovich—China.
3542 Bridalia, Blackwood—China.
1975 Poonah, Chapman—Venice.
1299 Hypatia, Mallorey—Tyne.
1833 Tenedos, Harris—Tyne.
2200 Medusa, Eggelin—Trieste.
715 Abydos, Cumming—Tyne.
1484 Barden Tower, Brun—East London.
1349 Teviot, Nesbit—London.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	13	Amberwitch, I. G. ss, Gwyn, from Perim.
	19	Tourmaline, H. M's. ss, Dennistoun, from Suez.
	6	Ettorefieramosca, It. Covt., Brachinni, from Mauritius (Assab.
	11	Euplexi, ss, Stock, from Mauritius (Assab.
	13	Bedford, ss; Aitkenhead, from London.
	13	Benisaf, ss, Dessesseux, from Cardiff.
	13	Explorer, ss, Wiggin, from London.
	14	Merkara, ss, Wood, from London.
	14	Operculum, ss, Thompson, from Jabul Zukur.
	14	Operculum, ss, Thompson, from Jubul Zukur.
	16	Bengal, ss, Cooke, from London.
	16	Orion, ss, Mahoreich, from Bombay.
	16	Bokhara, ss, Weighall from Bombay.
	16	Karo, ss, Tindall, W. Hartpool.
	17	Helios, ss. Tercig, from Trieste.
	17	Bedouin, ss, Sheaborne, from Calcutta.
	17	Shannon, ss, Edwards, from London.
	17	Ischia, ss, Macdonald, from Bombay.
	17	Venetia, ss, Daniell, from Venice.
	18	Abyssinia, ss, Mitchell, From Bombay.
	18	Cilurnum, ss, Myce, from Bombay.
	18	Malabar, ss, Dixon, from Java.
	18	Trinacria, ss, Ketchen, from Bombay.
	18	Inchrhona, ss, Brown, from Calcutta.
	19	Pembrokeshire, ss, Rickerd, from Japan.
	19	Castore, ss, Zalinka from Calcutta.
	19	Canara, ss, Livingstone, from Kurrachee.
	19	Zaga Zig, ss, Hussun, from Berberah.
	19	La Fenice, ss, Badessich, from Jeddah.
	19	Grafton, ss, Wake, from Rangoon.
	19	Insulinde, ss, Roggen, from Amsterdam.
	19	Canopns, ss, Joy, from Singapore.
	19	Chiltern, ss, Goodshall, from Sea.
	20	Operculum, ss, Thompson, from Jubul Zukur.
	20	Critic, ss, Lord, from Calcutta.
	21	Red Sea, ss, Baker, from Jeddah.
	21	Hermes, ss, Taylor, from Bombay.
	21	Erymanthe, ss, Raynier, from Marseilles.
	22	Bushire, ss, Jones, from Busreh.
	23	Nizam, ss, Harvey, from Calcutta.
	23	Darien, ss, Inch, from Bombay.
	23	Corinth, ss, White, from Bombay.
	23	Sheikh, ss, Johnstone, from Calcutta.
	23	Hunting Tower, ss, Peacock from Calcutta.
	23	Danae, ss, Brugger from Constantinople.
	23	Dacca, ss, Burkitt, from Lrndon.

DEPARTURES.

	16	Dupleix, ss, Such, to Australia.
	16	Operculum, ss, Thompson, to Jabul Zukur.
	16	Bokhara, ss, Weighall, to Venice.
	17	Bedford, ss, Aitkenhead, to Kurrachee.
	17	Merkara, ss, Wood, to Brisbane.
	17	Orion, Mahoreich, to Trieste.
	17	Helios, ss, Tercig, to Bombay.
	17	Bedouin, ss, Sherborne, to Havre.
	18	Shannon, ss, Edwards to Calcutta.
	18	Etorefieramosca, It Covt., Brachinni, to Assab.
	18	Bengal, ss, Cooke, to Persian Gulf.
	18	Ischia, ss, Macdonald, to Liverpool.
	18	Venetia, ss, Daniell, to Bombay.
	18	Cilurnum, ss, Mace, to Hull.
	18	Malabar, ss, Dixon, to Marseilles.
	19	Trinacria, ss, Ketchen, to Marseilles.
	19	Inchrhona, ss, Brown, to Hull.
	19	Pembrokeshire, ss, Rickerd, to London.
	19	Insulinde, ss, Roggen, to Batavia.
	20	Castore, ss, Zalinka, to Trieste.
	20	Grafton, ss, Wake, to Malta F. O.
	20	Canopns, ss, Joy, to London.
	21	La Fenice, ss, Badessich, to Persian Gulf.
	21	Chiltern, Goodshall, to Sea.
	21	Operculum, ss, Thomson, to Jubul Zukur.
	21	Critic, ss, Lord, to London.
	21	Hermes, ss, Taylor, to Dunkirk.
	22	Benisaf, ss, Dessesseux, to Persian Gulf.
	22	Erymanthe, ss, Raynier, to Mauritius.
	23	Zaga Zig, ss, Hussun, to Suez.
	23	Bushire, ss, Jones, to Jeddah.
	23	Nizam, ss, Harvey. to London.
	23	Darien, ss, Inch, to Gonova.
	23	Corinth, ss, White, to Marseilles.
	23	Sheikh, ss, Johnstone, to Barrow.
	23	Hunting Tower, ss, Peacock, to Marseilles.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Tourmaline, H. M's., Boyle, from Suez.
Explorer, ss, Wiggin, from London.
Karo, ss, Tindall, from W. Hartpool.
Abyssinia, ss, Mitchell, from Bombay.
Canara, ss, Livingstone, from Kurrachee.
Red Sea, ss, Baker, from Jeddah.
Danae, ss, Brugger, from Constantinople.
Dacca, Burkitt, from London.

THE SILVER CURRENCY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I should feel grateful if you, or any of your readers, would inform me as to whether the rupee is of the same intrinsic value as the English florin (2s. piece). I am informed that it is; and, should such be the case, I am at a loss to understand why the Indian coin could not be replaced by the English. Why it is that silver would appear to be less valuable in India than in England or the Colonies I cannot fathom, any more than I can any of the elaborate arguments for the present low, or I should say high, rate of exchange. One thing appears to me clear—viz., that neither Government nor mercantile firms suffer any loss by the rate of exchange. Even admitting, however, that the former does, it is its business to rectify matters, and place Europeans in this country on the same footing as their countrymen all over the world with respect to the coin of the realm. As years have gone on since the time when the rupee was worth 2s. 4d., one has often been wearied by the harping cry from poor men, Government employés and others, When will exchange right itself? Echo still cries, When? and poor fathers still continue to lose a fifth of their income monthly. The correcting of this item would probably be an expensive, and possibly an unpopular, act by any Government, but it would be an honest one, and consequently ought to recommend itself to the noble head of the Supreme Government in this country.

GOREEB ADMI.

SUGGESTED ROAD IMPROVEMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—At the time when the "Bombay Highway Act" is before the Legislative Council, I beg with your permission to draw the attention of the authorities concerned to the advisability of lengthening the recently laid down road that runs westward of the Dysur station of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, because by so extending it, it would be made more beneficial and useful to the people for whose comfort and convenience it is made.

Dec. 1. Z. N.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay could find the time to take a drive in his newest conveyance on the road that leads to Bhowadda from the Parel station of the G. I. P. Railway, he would notice on approaching that village the bad state that the road is in. But bad as it is, its condition may be considered capital when compared with that of the road leading from Bhowadda to Naigaum. It is full of holes, ruts, ridges, and other inequalities in appearance of big and small sizes. Several places leads the observant pedestrian to infer that the road has been worn down by the traffic to its original foundations. In some parts there is also indisputable evidence that the centre of it is about twelve inches lower than the stones which border it. As the road is a very narrow one, it stands to reason that so great a depression is very conspicuous.

It is a matter for surprise that the Engineering Department allow a public and also important thoroughfare like this one to fall into such utter disrepair. It must be remembered that most of the traffic from Tannah and other places in Salsette passes over it for Bombay; and that being the case it ought to be properly looked after. Attempts are made at long intervals to patch it up with loose metalling and mud; but all the patching in the world will be useless to a road that is so nearly worn to the foundations as the one under remark.

It is to be hoped that the Municipality will take immediate steps to remedy a state of affairs which ought never to have been allowed to assume its present proportions.

We are told *ad nauseam* that Bombay is the first city in India; but, shades of Macadam! many of the roads and pathways on the Island would be considered a disgrace to even an insignificant station.

QUERULOUS QUERIST.

HOURS OF WORK IN THE BOMBAY MILLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of the 29th instant I noticed a letter about the electric light and the Bombay mills, signed "Anti-Humbug." In the first place, I think he has made a mistake in signing himself "Anti-Humbug." He ought to have signed himself "Slave Driver," for such he is, or anybody else who advocates the working of the poor factory operatives from 5 o'clock in the morning until 9 o'clock at night.

As for him saying that the operatives are willing to work such long h

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 1.

BUSINESS to-day has been very quiet all round. The markets generally are not wanting in steadiness, but there is an absence of activity, which is more especially noticeable when a mail day comes round. Freights are firm, but more from a scarcity of tonnage than heavy shipments of produce; in fact, the one cause produces the other, higher freights necessarily meaning reduced rupee rates for produce, receipts of which are, to a certain extent, checked in consequence.

The telegrams from home of yesterday's date are generally very quiet in tone. Consols are unaltered at 102, French Rentes at 114¾. Indian loans are irregular, the quotation for the 3½ per cent. sterling being ¼ higher, 4½ per cent. rupee paper ⅜ higher, and 4 per cent. ¼ lower. Bar Silver comes unchanged at 51d. per oz. Money seems unaltered, but the Bank of England return shows an improvement of 1 per cent. in the proportion of Reserve to Liabilities.

The General Produce markets are without movement of any kind. Metals continue weak, Copper being 10s. per ton, Yellow Metal ¼d. per lb. lower.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday was quiet at unaltered prices, except in the one item of good Hingunghaut, which is quoted ⅛d. lower. To arrive, Good Omra with the F. G. F. clause, January-February shipment, Canal, has been done at 413-16d., and Good Broach good clause, February-March shipment, Canal, at 5⅛d. These figures show a margin against Bombay, irrespective of commission; and, as things look at the moment, a decline in rupee prices seems almost a certainty. The natives here, however, seem determined to support the market, and directly sellers come out at moderate rates the become ready buyers. To-day there has not been much done, probably about 500 bales altogether, but prices have not receded; on the contrary, transactions have taken place at fully better figures than were current two days ago. We call the following about ruling rates:—

	Native.	European.
Good Omra December	Rs. 198	Rs. 197
Do. January	„ 185	„ 187
Good Broach March	„ 214	„ 216
Good Dhollera April	„ 184	„ 186

The difference between native and European selection is very slight at the moment, the fact being that the latter are the more anxious sellers; but after the experience of last season, we shall be surprised if the rates do not widen materially. In the way business is now done full-pressed native selection may mean anything, and the only wonder is that buyers touch it on any terms.

In WHEAT and SEEDS prices are practically unchanged, but tend lower.

FREIGHTS are very steady at 25s. to 27s. 6d. for Liverpool by steam. For Continental ports a fair inquiry prevails, and steamers are not now to be had for this month's loading at 28s. 9d., open charter.

PIECE-GOODS are steady, with an average extent of business passing, but there is no spring in the market.

COALS are firm, and Davison's West Hartley, Dec.-January shipment, has changed hands at Rs. 16 alongside. More distant shipment, however, is being pressed by one seller to such a much extent that buyers are quite frightened out of the market and even at Rs. 15 hesitate about doing business.

EXCHANGE to-day has shown a slightly steadier tone. Opening at yesterday's closing rates there seemed every indication, to start with, that the decline would continue; but Calcutta coming steady, a firmer feeling became apparent, and a partial recovery of 1-32d. was ultimately established. We now quote for ready paper.

Bank Bills on demand	Is. 7 9-16d. per Rupee.	
Do. Telegraphic	Is. 7d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	Is. 7 11 16d.	„
Credits, 3 months' sight	Is. 7 13-16d.	„
Francs, 3 months' sight	20	„

On Calcutta we quote demand at 3-16 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight at ⅜ discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet but steady at previous prices, say Rs. 99¾ for Fours and Rs. 106¼ for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES have been the turn better to-day. Bank of Bombay have receded to Rs. 785, but at that there are buyers. Colaba Land Company are Rs. 5 higher at Rs. 800. Spinning and Weaving Mill Companies are generally Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 better [illegible]d, and Press Companies are more firmly Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Company advanced to Rs. 1,200, Teacher and Company limited, to Rs. 965 per share.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

steamer Cochin, 2,317 tons, Captain T. [illegible]one, will sail to-day for Marseilles, with a general cargo.

THE P. and O. Co's steamer Rome, 2,558 tons, Captain G. F. Cates, which arrived in harbour on the 30th ultimo from London, (1st) November, brought the English mails and the following cargo:—53 packages papers, 4 cases wool, 46 packages colors and paints, 3 cases cards, 43 cases sarsaparilla, 7 packages glassware, 21 cases cochineal, 155 cases wine and spirits, 12 boxes indigo, 725 boxes canules, 27 cases boots, 145 bales twist, 1,550 packages seed, 100 cases slate pencils, 7 boxes gold, 4 boxes specie, 6 cases hams, 42 cases confectionery, 17 keys readicad, 920 bales piecegoods, 230 cases provisions, 23 cases medicines, 31 boxes rum, 254 packages stores, 20 packages iron, 1,500 barrels cement, 1 case saffron, 110 barrels, beer 178 boxes bar silver, 9 packages acuikura, 943 bars and 2,220 bundles iron, and many packages merchandize.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Bedford, 1,199 tons, Captain T. Aitkenhead, arrived in harbour yesterday from London (October 14th) via Kurrachee, with 40 deck passengers, and the following cargo:—407 cases matches, 66 packages papers, 86 packages glass ware, 180 barrels beer, 25 rundels coal pitch, 20 cases salamonia, 48 packages soda bottles empty, 8 cases plate glass, 3 cases quinine, 26 boxes wine, 123 packages tin, 12 packages hardware, 997 packages stores, 40 packages variahs, 100 packages steel, 40 boxes geneva, 50 cases slate pencils, 5 cases cocineal, 10 boxes sherry wine, 15 cases cheese, 703 boxes window glass, 109 boxes gin, 214 packages colours and paints, 15 cases biscuits, 2 packages ivory 215 rumlets coal tar, 45 packages cologne, 14 cases provisions, 151 whiskey, 25 cases brass, 662 boxes candles, 52 packages speiter, 4 cases tobacco, 25 cases sulphuric acid, 220 kegs nails, 7 cases toys, 60 packages iron wire, 17 bundles shovels, 26 cases perfumery, 10 boxes portwine, 2 cases play cards, 100 barrels disinfecting powder, 9,032 bars and 3,701 bundles iron, and many packages merchandize.

ARRIVAL.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commander.	From
1	Bedford (s)	Aitkenhead	London, Oct. 14.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
1	China (s)	Dodero	Genoa.
	Arrow (s)	Nacoda	Cutch.
	Kashgar(s)	Murray	Trieste, &c.

The steamer Cochin, Napoleon, to Marseilles, obtained her port clearence yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Ryme, to China, &c.
Steamer Avoca, to Jeddah, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
26	Glencorse	Hodge	Melbourne, Oct. 6.
	Hereward	Inglis	Sydney, Sept. 11.
	Brechin Castle	Stewart	Adrossan, Aug. 17.
	Deanfield	Irvine	Liverpool, July 29.
	Fastnaff	Thoox ne	Newport, Aug. 18.
27	Madras (s)	Leiddiard	Rangoon, Nov. 17.
	Hathersage (s)	Robson	Madras, Nov. 20.
	Malacca (s)	Schacht	Zanzibar, Oct. 27.
	Sovereign	Putnam	Montevideo, Oct. 1.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 27.—Steamers Abergeldie and City of London.
Ship Burnam Wood.
Nov. 27.—Steamers Bhundara, Duke of Argyll, Asia, Mira and Coniston.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.		
26	Tibre (s)	Colombo.
	Tenasserim (s)	Bombay.
	Tigres (s)	Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.		
26	Tibre (s)	Calcutta,
	Khedive (s)	London.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 23.

Birdwood, Lieut., 3rd Bombay N. L. I. on leave, from Belgaum.

NOVEMBER 30.

Bruce, Dy. Surg. Genl., on duty, from Aden.
Worsley, Col, R. A., from leave, from England
Maconachi, Surg.-Major, from leave, from England.
Rogers, Major, 4th Goorkhas, from leave, from England.
Slater, Lieut., R. E., on duty, from Kurrachee.
Pullan, Lieut.-Col., Staff Corps, from leave, from Kurrachee.

DECEMBER 1st.

Carey, Col., R. A., on leave, from Mhow.
Lister, Lieut., R. E., on duty, from Dharwar.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 27.

Geoghegan, Lieut., 3rd Bombay L. C., from leave to Deesa.

NOVEMBER 30.

Birdwood, Lieut., 3rd Bombay N. L. I., from leave, to Belgaum.
Strang, Lieut.-Col., 10th Bengal Lancers, from leave to Sielkote.

DECEMBER 1st.

Walker, Col., Staff Corps, on leave, to Genoa.
De Benzy, Dy. Surg.-Genl., on leave, to England.
Busteed, Surg.-Major, on retirement, to Sydne.
Ricketts, Lieut.-Col., Dy. Comr., from leave, to Jubbulpore.
Worsley, Col., R. A., from leave, to Poona.
Hall, Surg.-Major, from leave, to Raipore.
Bellew, Surg.-Major, on retirement, to England.
Worsley, Col., 13th Bengal N. I., on leave, to England.
Slater, Lieut., R. E., on duty, to Kirkee.
Carey, R. A., on leave to England.
Rose, Col. R. A., on leave, to England.
Willoughby, Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Scots, Major, Bombay Pol. Dept., leave, to Katty-war.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. Comdt. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.

Bombay December 2.

It is notified for information that the Western India Rifle Association local meeting at Coorla will take place on the 2nd, 4th, 5th and 6th of December, 1882, instead of the dates formerly settled on.

There will be Company Drill for C and E Companies at the Oval daily at 6-30 a. m. (Bombay time.) White uniform, helmets, arms and accoutrements to be worn.

The range at Coorla will be reserved for the Western India Rifle Association Local meeting from the 2nd to 6th December inclusive.

C. Company will commence position drill on Monday next, the 4th December, morning and evening, at the Oval near the Bandstand at 6-30 a.m. and 5 p. m. (Bombay time).

The Regiment will parade under the Adjutant on Saturday, the 2nd December, Fall in at the Town Hall at 4-30 p. m. sharp (Bombay times.) Red uniform with arms, accoutrements and helmet to be worn. Members who are at the tram terminus at Byculla, Grant-road, Girgaum, and Colaba at 4. p. m. will have their fares paid also; those members who are met on the road will be supplied with tickets. Members who defray their own travelling expenses can have the amount refunded by applying for the same after parade. Company and Battalion Drill will be practised. In Company Drill Section 1 to 9 of part 2 of the field exercise will be practised and in Battalion Exercise part. III Sections 1 to 4. All Members are requested to read up these Sections before coming on parade.

By order,
A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Capt. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Nov. 28.)

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Mr. E. F. Webster, Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept., privilege leave for three months.

Mr. P. P. Hutchins, to act as Secy. to Govt. in the Rev. Dept. during Mr. Webster's absence on leave.

Mr. J. H. Nelson, M.A., to be Dist. and Sessions Judge, Chingleput.

Mr. J. Hope, B.A., to be Dist. and Sessions Judge, South Arcot.

Mr. E. Turner, to act as Dist. and Sessions Judge, Madura, during the employment of Mr. Hutchins on other duty.

Mr. E. N. Overbury, to act as Dist. and Sessions Judge, South Malabar, during the employment of Mr. Wilkinson on other duty.

Mr. C. M. Mullaly, to act as Head Asst. to the Collr. and Magte. of the Dist., South Canara, during the absence of Mr. Spencer on leave.

Mr. J. Andrew to act as Head Asst. to the Collr. and Magte. of the Dist., Kurnool, during the employment of Mr. Sim, on other duty.

Mr. W. Logan, assumed his seat at the Rev. Board as Actg. Third Memb. 21st Nov.

Mr. J. H. Nelson, of the Covenanted C. S., has been permitted by the Most Hon'ble. the Secy. of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following transfer is ordered:—

Lieut. R. E. Hamilton R. E., Exe. Engr., 4th Grad (Tempy. Rank), from the Office of the Consulting Engr. for Railways to the Presidency Div.

The following promotions are ordered:—

Mr. C. Chesney, R. E., Actg. Chief Engr. for Irrigation and Joint Secy. to Govt., Irrigation Branch, to be Chief Engr., 2nd Class Tempy. Rank) from date of assming charge of his present duties, vice Col. A. Cullins, R. E., on furlough.

Rundall, Mr. J.W., M. I. C. E., Suptdg. Engr., 3rd Class, to be Suptdg. Engr. 2nd Class, (Temp. Rank), from 1st Nov.

Mr. C. B. Smith,—privilege leave of absence for two months and fourteen days has been granted to Mr. C. E. Smith, Inspr. of Police, Nellore Dist.

REVENUE.

The following Asst. Insprs. in the Salt Dept. are promoted from the Second to the First Grade, with effect from Oct. 1, 1882:—

M. E. E. Scott.. M. E. R. R., Mainwaring, M. R. Ry. N. Surianarayana, Mr. J. S. Freer, and Mr. T. P. Gadsden.

Mr. W. G. Edwards, is appointed 2nd-Grade Assist. Inspr. in the Salt Dept. and is posted to the Tranquebar Circle:—

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officeres have reported their return from Europe:—

Lieut.-Col. J. C., Berkeley Infy., Pol. Agent, 1st Class, Rajpeelaund, Central India. Arrived at Bombay on 16th Nov.

Major J. G. D., Walker Squd. Officer, 1st Cavaly Hyderabad Contingent—Arrived at Bombay on 16th Nov.

The following alternations of rank are made in the Ord Dept:—

Condr J., Garner' Og Condr D. Mackay, Sub-Condr (on probation) Supnmry J. H. Shearburn, Sub-Condr (on probation) Supnmry M. M. Mahon, Sub-Condr (on probation), S. Holmes and Offg Sub-Condr F. Taylor, to take rank vice Hurley, transferred to the Hyderabad Contingent. Dated 14th Nov 1882.

Lieut-Col (Brevet Colonel) I. G. Georges, R. C. Condt 30th Regt N I, is permitted to spend in India three months of the furlough granted to him in G. O. G., dated 28th Sept 1882.

G. O. G. dated 3rd Aug permitting Capt T. T. Leonard, of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, to resign his commission, is cancelled.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(North Western Provinces Gazette.)

Mr. W. F. Church, Suptdt., Dehra Dun., privilege leave for 1 months, from 16th Dec. 1882.

Mr. J. S. C. Davis, Assist. Suptdt., Dehra Dun., to officiate as Suptdt., Dehra Dun, during the absence on leave of Mr. W. T. Church, or until further order.

Mr. A. L. Saunders, C.S., Assist. Magis. and Coll., to the Farukabad Dist.

Under Sec. 27 of the Criminal Procedure Code, M. H. F. D. Pennington, Assist. Commr., Bara Banki, is invested with power to make over cases taken upon complaint, &c., to a Sub-Magis. (Sec. 44) during the absence of the Depy. Commr., from the Head-Quarters of the Dist.

Mr. A. L. Saunder, C.S., who has been attached to the N. W. P. and Oudh, invested with the Powers of a Magis. of the 3rd Class, as described in Sec. 20 of the Civil Procedure Code (Act X. of 1872).

Mr. A. L. Saunders, C.S., who has been attached to the N. W. P. and Oudh, to be an Assist. Coll. of the 2nd Class, under. Sec. 13, Act XIX. of 1873.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS

(Central Provinces Gazette.)

Mr. Nevile Morris is appointed to act temporarily as an Assist. Dist. Supdt. of Police, and is Posted to the Jubbulhore Dist.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 2.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice SCOTT).

For investigation under Sec. 408 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

In person—Furbatibai vs J. M. R. Oshea.
20-82—In person—Bai Luximon and another vs Fakir Allarakhia Allisha.
In person—Gungabai vs Grustna Mankojee.
Inperson—Manbai vs Babi *alias* Premabai and others.
In person—Cumanjee Damodher vs Muccon Madhowjee and another.
In person—Luximibai vs Jehangir Bezonjee.
446-80—In person—Asbbai and another vs Thackersey Laitha.
In person—Doosibai vs Jamsodjee Dorabjee Itchaporia.
In person—Adhibai *alias* CooVerbai—vs Cursondass Natha.
96-82—In person—Memon Oosmon Sheriff vs Khatizabai and others.
In person—Jamsetjee Heerjeebhoy Mistry vs Sonabai and another.
In person—Essoobai vs Gungajee Kaku Gurdajee.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

520-80—Janardhen and H—Morarjee Punja vs Cooverjee Ludha and another—Hore C. and B.

CALENDAR—NOV.-DEC., 1882.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter ..... Dec. 2nd, 7h. 47·7m. p.m.
New Moon ..... „ 10th, 8h. 28·9m. p.m.
First Quarter ..... „ 17th, 9h. 20·6m. p.m.
Full Moon ..... „ 24th. 8h. 22·4m. p.m.

Days.	Festivals &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	High Water. H.	High Water. M.	Low Water H.	Low Water M.
Dec.							
Sat. 2	.....	6 19	5 20	4 4	4m 43 a	11 10	7m 11 a
Sun. 3	1st Sunday in Advent	6 20	5 20	4 6	53m 0 a	0 11	6 a 27 a
Mon. 4	.....	6 21	5 20	5 7	41m 27 a	1 —	0 a —
Tu. 5	.....	6 22	5 20	6 8	36m 30 a	0 1	60m 40 a
Wed 6	.....	6 22	5 21	7 9	30m 18 a	1 2	60m 18 a
Thr. 7	.....	6 23	5 21	8 9	22m 53 a	2 2	42m 50 a
Fri. 8	.....	6 23	5 21	9 10	11m 28 a	3 3	30m 25 a
Sat. 9	.....	6 24	5 21	9 11	56m 4 a	4 4	11m 0 a

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.

COLES—BOYES—November 30, at St. Peter's Church, Mazagon, by the Rev. R. L. Page, Albert Coles, G. I. P. Railway, to Margaret Caroline Helena, Boyes, eldest daughter of Mr. Mark Boyes, Foreman Boilermaker, P. and O. Company. English papers please copy.

DEASE—FAIRLOUGH—November 30, at the Cathedral Bombay, Patrick Paget Dease, P. W. D., to Anne Clement Fairlough.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DENNISTON—November 30, at Landour, the wife of L. Denniston, B. C. S., of a daughter.

GERRARD—November 22, at Kotagiri, the wife of Mr. F. R. Gerrard, Rookey Estate, Kotagiri, of a daughter.

PETER—November 22, at Chandypore, the wife of James Peter, General Manager, of a daughter.

VAN SOMEREN—November 24, at Jhelum, the wife of W. T. Van Someren, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

DONOGH—GARDINER—November 27, at Calcutta, by the Rev. G. G. Gillan, M. A., Walter, Russell Donogh, M. A., and of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Robert Gardiner, of Ardrossán, Ayrshire.

WALKEM—RICKETTS—Novembr 22, at Calcutta, John Walter Walkem, of Shillong, to Lilian Grace, daughter of the late John Andrew Ricketts, Deputy Magistrate.

DEATHS.

BLEAZBY—November 27, at Allahabad, Captain and Deputy Commissary George Bernard Bleazby, Retired List.

WARMINGTON—November 26, at Lahore, Edward, Infant son of Henry and Louisa Warmington, aged 10 months.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."

This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other. "AGENTS WANTED."

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S PIANOS.

THE REVISED PRICES of the above celebrated instruments are as follows, payable by twelve monthly instalments.

Plain square Piano	Rs. 62-8-0 per month or Rs.		750
Sympathetic square	„ 68-9-0	„ or „	825
Semi-grand, on three legs	„ 114-8-0	„ or „	1,375

OR

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

C. MARCKS & Co.
Sole Agents.

43, Rampart-Row, Bombay, 29th Nov. 1882.

IMPAIRED VISION.

DR. J. S. WELLS, F.R.C.S., Ophthalmic Surgeon to King's College Hospital, in his Work on "Impaired Vision" says:—"The selection of Spectacles is of great importance; and I have no hesitation in saying that the empirical haphazard plan of selection generally employed by Opticians is but too frequently attended by the worst consequences; and that eyes are often permanently injured, which might, by skilful treatment, have been preserved for years." MESSRS. HARRIS & LAWRENCE, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED METRICAL PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Office, 20, Rampart Row, next the Oriental Bank, daily (Sundays excepted) 10 to 5.

Surgeon-Major Crocker writes:—"I have received your Spectacles, they suit me admirably." H. M. Clark, Esq. M.B., Medical Missionary, Dalhousie, writes:—The Spectacles have duly arrived, they are beautiful, I have commended some patients to write to you for Spectacles. Similar testimonials from Drs. Boyle, Hacan, Lynn, and Skipton, and hundreds of others. Pamphlet and Test-Types, free on application.

NOTICE.

DURING HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR'S ABSENCE on tour in December LETTERS, PARCELS, and PACKETS intended for HIS EXCELLENCY should be SENT to GOVERNMENT HOUSE, PAREL, whence they will be forwarded to HIS EXCELLENCY by the earliest opportunities. TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY may be addressed to "GOVERNOR'S CAMP via BOMBAY" from 2nd December till further orders.

G. H. R. HART,
Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor.
Government House, Parel, 30th Nov., 1882.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1882.

THE rock upon which local self-government will be most likely to split is undoubtedly the inexperience of the great body of voters. In former times the village communities had practical experience in the management of their own affairs. But our highly centralized administration has broken up the old village system. So that now, in bestowing new-born powers and liberties, it behoves Government to be very careful that these come into the hands best fitted to exercise and enjoy them. When the official control is removed the local committees must not be left defenceless and disorganised, like the Ancient Britons when the Roman legions were withdrawn. Due precautions must be taken to protect them from the inroads of ignorance and prejudice. And a very grave responsibility will rest on the authorities if this is not done; if the administration is not placed in the hands of those classes of the native public who by their experience, intelligence, and public spirit, are the most capable of making the scheme a success; and if in consequence the people at large are the sufferers, through the neglect of sanitary and educational requirements. These considerations are forced upon us by a perusal of the "Representations on local self-government in the Bombay Presidency" made to Government by the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha. This Association has of late years been steadily rising in public estimation, and it now occupies the foremost position amongst native organizations in this Presidency for ability, moderation, and public spirit. And in the present question, as to the best means of evoking effectual self-help among the unofficial public, its authority is unquestioned by the officials whom it would instruct. For in a recent Resolution the Bombay Government have recorded their opinion that this Association "may be regarded as representing largely the sentiments and aspirations of the educated non-official classes." And they add that Mr. Arthur Crawford, "who has a wide and intimate acquaintance with the leading natives, was disposed to accept almost entirely the scheme originally recommended by the Sabha." As a matter of fact, many of the suggestions made by the Committee of the Sabha have been adopted. But unfortunately on the vitally important point now under notice their recommendations do not appear to have received the attention they deserve. The Committee see clearly the risks which must arise if all local administration is suddenly made dependent on the caprices of popular elections; and they advocate a cautious conservative policy, warning Government of the necessity of securing due representation for experience and intelligence on the local Boards: "In the interests of well-ordered growth and steady success of the liberal reform now proposed, it is necessary that Government should proceed on the cautious lines of its past experience, and provide a fair and separate representation for the liberal classes, who are in a minority, to serve as a ballast and leaven to create interest and dispel apathy and check hasty action on the part of the far larger majority of the popular nominees."

The exact proposal favoured by the Sabha is that, following the precedent of the Bombay Municipality, a certain proportion of the Commissioners should be elected by a select body somewhat similar to the Bench of Justices. In settling the franchise Government have already recognized an educational and professional qualification, giving votes, irrespective of the pecuniary test, to jurors and assessors, graduates, and professional men, such as pleaders and doctors. And the Sabha's proposal is simply to give to these voters, as to the Justices in Bombay, a separate direct representation, allowing them to elect say one-third of the total elected members; so that the intelligent classes may not be altogether swamped by the votes of the petty rate-payers. To the jurors and assessors, graduates, and professional men the Sabha would add sirdars, honorary magistrates, conciliators, village munsiffs, and members of Devasthan Committees, who are all men chosen by Government for their intelligence, public spirit, and general respectability, and who are likely to possess some experience in business, together with general information and a due sense of responsibility. It appears to us that these proposals are most reasonable. In Bombay the electoral power enjoyed by the Justices has in practice proved very beneficial, by giving seats to useful independent candidates whom the caprice of a popular election had rejected. And a similar precaution seems even more essential in the Mofussil, where the necessity of education and sanitation is less generally recognized than in the Presidency town; while we may gather that the idea is favourably regarded by the people themselves, from the fact that this proposal was included in a memorial adopted by the inhabitants of Poona at a public meeting held on the 25th of March last. The educated classes are naturally the most solicitous regarding the future of education. And they recall to mind, with apprehension, "the sad and sorry spectacle which the present Municipal Commissioners of Poona presented in October last, when they withdrew altogether their petty contribution to primary education." To prevent the possibility of such retrograde measures in the future, the Committee of the Sabha propose that the larger Municipalities should be bound by law to contribute not less than 5 per cent. of their gross revenue for the maintenance of primary schools within their jurisdiction. It is further pointed out that if the Municipal Council is made sufficiently strong as regards the educational element, it will not be necessary to constitute separate School Boards, with the chances of complication which the double jurisdiction will involve.

Such are, generally, the arguments brought forward by the Sabha in favour of a separate representation of intelligence. And when we turn to the Resolution of the local Government, these arguments seem hardly to have been dealt with in the serious spirit which they deserve. Whea it is replied that "no precedent exists in India" for such exceptional and special representation, the instance of the Bombay Bench of Justices seems to be artfully ignored. The arguments have indeed been put aside, rather than answered. And the humour of bracketing graduates and ghee-sellers together as equally entitled to a vote evidently lacks finish; for no one supposes that the petty grocer will take the same interest as the educated man in the cause of sanitary and educational reform. As a matter of fact, the educated classes alone in native society are both able and anxious to make Lord Ripon's scheme a success; to them failure will be their failure, the loss will be their loss. Reason therefore demands that their hands should not be tied in the coming struggle. Nor need it be feared that the proposal for separate representation will give undue prominence to the class educated in our colleges. For the special franchise, by including sirdars, honorary magistrates, conciliators, jurors, and others, would include all men of superior position and intelligence, whether of the old school or the new. The real danger to Lord Ripon's scheme is from those who are possessed with an unreasoning jealousy of educated natives, who dislike their independent ways, and who desire to keep them in the background, while giving the power into the hands of those classes whose ignorance and docility make them amenable to official influences. But such counsels must not be allowed to prevail. They would simply bring ruin on the whole scheme. Bureaucratic officials must not be allowed to "dish the Whigs" by an affectation of democratic zeal. We must be careful not to throw down all the old barriers, or to thrust greatness too suddenly upon the untaught multitude.

THE decision of Mr. Hart, the judge of the Small Cause Court, respecting the ownership of a billiard-table obtained "on hire" has naturally created considerable anxiety among the firms who have been doing business in Bombay on what is familiarly known as the "hire" system. This method of sending out goods (principally, furniture) "on hire," to become the property of the hirer when instalments to the extent of the value of the articles are paid up, has been borrowed from England, where the system has been legalised, after considerable litigation, by the decisions of the superior courts. The point on which disputes have arisen is the question of the ownership of the goods during the period between the commencement and the completion of the payments. In England it has been held that the ownership rests in the tradesman until the purchase-money has been paid up. This decision has been principally based on usage, and it follows that it can only apply to localities where the "hire" system has been generally accepted. Mr. Hart has decided contrary to English precedents, and has held that a billiard-table sent out on hire to be paid for by instalments is, in Bombay, the property of the hirer in whose possession it is. This decision, of course, strikes at the root of the system so far as Bombay is concerned. But for several reasons Mr. Hart's finding can hardly be accepted as a definite settlement of the question. He decided the case referred to entirely on the question of usage, and he considered that the evidence brought before him did not establish the contention that the custom was recognised in Bombay. In this he was no doubt correct, but as the evidence might be supplemented, it is likely that the parties affected by this decision will raise the question again, so as to have it thoroughly argued. There is a good deal to be said for and against the "hire" system. It is frequently convenient and useful, but it sometimes does more harm than good. Any way, it has obtained some footing in Bombay on the strength of the English decisions, and as Mr. Hart admittedly made no pretensions to lay down the law, but merely decided on the merits of the particular case as it was presented to him, it is highly advisable that the legality of the system should be tested in the highest tribunal of the Presidency.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Suez sends us some particulars respecting the ill-fated expedition of Messrs. Palmer, Charrington, and Gill. He says:—"Col. Warren, R. E., Lieut. Burton, R. E., and Lieut. Haines, R. E., are in Suez holding an inquiry on the Gill, Palmer, and Charrington expedition. It is now beyond a doubt that all three have been killed. A Shaik and some twelve or fifteen followers have been brought in here. The Shaik has given up £1,300 and odd, and has sent his nephew to bring in or point out where some portion of the balance is hidden. The original sum stolen from the party was £3,000. Captain Burton (Consul at Trieste), the traveller, at present Acting Consul at Damascus, has been sent by the Foreign Office to aid in the inquiry, and, I hear, will probably go into the interior, if sufficient evidence of the fate of the party is not forthcoming in Suez. All condemn the Admiral for sending the expedition. He did so on his own responsibility, and without taking the advice of the Consul, or of other persons who were acquainted with the Arabs of the Sinaian Peninsula. Moreover, camels are barely procurable in the districts in question, and the difficulty of bringing them to Suez enormous; whereas the Resident at Aden could have purchased any number of camels at and near Aden at small prices, and moreover could have delivered them in Suez within a week. Mr. and Miss Charrington, brother and sister of Lieut. Charrington, are in Suez awaiting the result of the inquiry."

IN the House of Commons the Bishop of Bombay's famous Pastoral has been made the subject of a question:—

Sir G. Campbell asked the Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been called to a long circular issued by the Bishop of Bombay, in which he prohibited the chaplains and other clergymen from performing their functions in accordance with the law of the land; whether he had received any complaints of the practical inconvenience which had been caused in Bombay by the conduct of the Bishop; and whether, since the Bishop received a salary from the Government of India, they intended to take any steps in consequence of this circular.

Lord Hartington asked the hon. member to postpone the question for a few days to enable him to get the necessary information,

The tenqur of the reply Lord Hartington may have fashioned on the "necessary information" which he desiderated, will be awaited with interest in Bombay.

As we announced yesterday, the Governor will start on tour to-day. His Excellency, accompanied by Captain Dean, Dr. Findlay, and Mr. Arthur Crawford, will embark on board the May Frere at the Apollo-bunder at five o'clock this afternoon. The attendance of the Heads of Departments and guard of honour will be dispensed with.

A GOSSIP ABOUT CLERICAL DIGNITARIES.

THERE is a little anecdote of which I am very fond, and which I think is one among the few good things not generally known. It was published in a very old number of the *Edinburgh Review*, and it was told by a late dignitary of the Church, for whom it acquired the nick-name of "Presence of Mind," for a very good reason as will be seen. "A friend," he used to relate, "invited me to go out with him on the water. The sky was threatening and I declined. At length he succeeded in persuading me, and we embarked. A squall came on, the boat lurched, and my friend fell overboard. Twice he sank, and twice he rose to the surface. He placed his hands on the prow, and endeavoured to climb in. There was great apprehension lest he should upset the boat. Providentially I had brought my umbrella with me. I had the presence of mind to strike him two or three hard blows over the knuckles. He let go his hold and sank. The boat righted itself, and we were saved." One can imagine the worthy Bishop telling this story in after-days over his wine and walnuts, each neat little sentence being carefully balanced, and the twinkle that would come into his eye, as he referred to the providential use of his umbrella. As for the friend whose knuckles were so lustily rapped till he obligingly sank to rise no more, he must have been of Mrs. Malaprop's opinion, when that good lady pathetically declared that the ways of Providence were "mighty unscrupulous." But though the good Bishop might have been a very pleasant companion to chat with over a glass of wine, he was obviously not the man to go out boating with. There is another little story of a Bishop, which may or may not be true, but which could hardly have been invented. Who would have the audacity to invent a story about a Bishop? The story is that at a dinner party a certain Bishop was observed to be a good deal depressed and out of spirits; so much so that he hardly ate any dinner, and scarcely said a word to his neighbour, who was a lady of his acquaintance. At last, towards the close of dinner, the Bishop suddenly exclaimed in an agitated tone, "Good heavens! It is as I feared, I am a dead man!" "What is the matter with your Lordship?" asked the lady, a good deal startled. "Matter!" returned the agitated Bishop: "paralysis is the matter! I have long dreaded it, and now am certain of it. All dinner time I have been pinching my leg, to see if there is any feeling in it; but all my pinches have failed to awaken any sensation. My leg is completely paralysed." "Oh my Lord!" said his fair neighbour looking down; "it was *my* leg your Lordship has been pinching all dinner time." Jummna Musjid.

On Saturday morning His Highness went to see the mosque at Sarkhej. At about 1 p.m. the Rani Saheb, who accompanied him called the girls of the Female Training College and Maganbhai's Girls' School, and after examination they received presents of clothes, &c. At 4 p.m. His Highness held a durbar for European and native gentlemen, which was very largely attended. When it was over, His Highness paid visits to Nagarsheth Premabhai Hemabhai, Shett Jesingbhai Hathising, and Shett Jagabhai Khusal.

On Sunday morning His Highness accompanied by K. B. Kazi Shahabudin, saw Sheit Mansukhbai Bhagoobhai's spinning and weaving mill near the railway station and Swami Narayen's Temple in the city. He also paid a visit to Rao Bahadur Bholanath Sarabhai,

TELEGRAMS.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

VICEROY'S CAMP, Dec. 1.

The Vicery, suite, and party left at one o'clock. A large and distinguished assembly was on the platform to bid His Excellency adieu, and troops lined the road. The departure was intimated by a salute.

Lucknow gave a ball to the visitors to-night. It was a great success. The last item of the programme, a cricket match, the Station *versus* the Visitors, commenced to-day. The Visitors won the toss and went in. They made 78 in the first innings, when the stumps were drawn. The Station scored 26 for one wicket.

AN INSTALLATION DURBAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 1.

A durbar was held at Belvedere to-night, when the insignia of the Star of India were delivered to Maharajah Jotendra Mohun Tagore, Rajah Poorno Chunder Singh of Paikparrah was installed, and Baboos Jodonath Roy and Prosono Kumar Bannerjee, Sub-Engineers, were invested with the title of Bai Bahadoor. The proceedings were imposing, and the Durbar was largely attended.

VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Thursday, 14th December, is the date fixed for the first meeting of the Council.

GAZETTE NOTIFICATIONS.

The resignation of the Hon'ble W. C. Plowden of his office of Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for the purpose of making laws and regulations, with effect from the 10th inst., has been accepted.

Colonel (Brigadier-General) Alexander Carnegy, Bombay Staff Corps, has been granted a good-service pension from the 7th April, 1882, in the room of Lieutenant-General F. A. E. Loch, C.B., Bombay Staff Corps, succeeded to the colonel's allowance under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 19th November, 1881.

The names of the undermentioned officers of the Indian Staff Corps are placed on the Indian Gradation List :—Major-General (Lieutenant-General) Sir R. Phayre, K.C.B., Bombay, placed on the list of Lieutenant-Generals ; Major-General (Lieutenant-General A. W. Lucas, C. B., Bombay, placed on the list of Lieutenant-Generals. In consequence of the transfer to the unemployed supernumerary list of Lieutenant-General Sir D. M. Probyn, Bengal Cavalry, on the 1st July, 1882, Major-General (Lieutenant-General) H. H. A. Wood, C.B., Bombay, has been placed on the list of Lieutenant-Generals. Major-General (Lieutenant-General) F. A. E. Loch, C.B., Bombay, has been placed on the list of Lieutenant-Generals. Colonel F. Schneider, Bombay, has been placed on the list of Major-Generals from the 29th November, 1882.

Mr. H. G. Keene has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 4th October, 1882.

MUNICIPAL PROJECTS AT POONA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Dec. 1.

A crowded meeting was held in the new English School premises to adopt a letter to the Municipal President and Commissioners requesting the postponement of the Central Market and electric light propositions until April next, the decision of such propositions now being against the principles laid down by the Bombay Government in their Resolution, para. 26, and India Government letter of 4th October, last paragraph.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

Mr. Trevelyan, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, replying to a question in the House of Commons last night, said that if the members of the Irish National League continue to make inflammatory speeches, the League will be suppressed.

Mr. William Redmond is to be prosecuted, and Messrs. Davitt and Healy bound over on their good behaviour.

ILLNESS OF MR. FAWCETT.

Mr. Fawcett is indisposed.

TRIAL OF ARABI'S ASSOCIATES.

It is reported that the trial of Arabi's associates will be dropped.

BAKER PASHA.

The British Government refuse to recognise Baker Pasha as the Commander of the Egyptian Army, but only as commanding the Gendarmerie.

THE MADAGASCAR QUESTION.

PARIS, Nov. 30.

The Paris papers bitterly attack England's jealous attitude respecting Madagascar.

THE FRENCH IN COCHIN CHINA.

The French Minister of Marine and Colonies has announced the introduction of a Bill developing the French protectorate over Tonquin.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, Dec. 1.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Ravenna, outward bound for Colombo and Calcutta, left here at 11 o'clock this morning.

SUEZ, Nov. 30.

The Hall Line steamer Speke Hall, outward bound from Liverpool for Bombay, left Suez to-day at 3 p.m.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 30.

The Anchor Line steamer Alsatia left here for Bombay this afternoon.

LISBON, Nov. 30.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Agra, outward bound for Kurrachee, Bombay, and Malabar Coast, left here on the evening of the 29th instant.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Arcot, homeward bound from Kurrachee, Bombay, and Malabar Coast, left here on the evening of the 28th instant.

MALTA, Nov. 30.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the evening of the 29th instant.

COLOMBO, Dec. 1.

H. M. S. Audacious arrived from Aden on the 29th ultimo.

H. M. S. Dryad sailed for Trinco malee this morning.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton market has been quiet but steady.

Fair Dhollera	4
The Manchester market has been flat.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80⅞
4½ per cent. do.	86¾
3 per cent. Consols for account	102
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100⅞
5 per cent. French Rentes	114½
Bar Silver	51

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes	£10,100,000 Inc. £400,000
Bills Discounted	£20,600,000 Unchanged.
Bullion	£20,700,000 Inc. £300,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 42 per cent.

Arrival—True Briton.

YESTERDAY, at the High Court, Mr. Justice Scott disposed of a suit filed by Mr. R. P. Harding, a trustee of the estate of Smith, Fleming and Co., against Mr. Edward Rammell, a trustee of the estate in Bombay of Mr. M. Morton. The plaintiff claimed to rank as a creditor of the estate of Mr. Morton, now in the defendant's hands, in the sum of Rs. 1,21,812, and to be paid that amount or a proportional part thereof. Since the filing of the suit in this court the plaintiff had, under an order of Mr. Justice Marriott, instituted a suit in the Court of Sessions at Edinburgh, and in March, 1882, a decree was passed against Mr. Morton for £8,706-3-8, with interest from 31st December, 1874, until payment, and costs. The defendant pleaded that the plaintiff had furnished to him no proof of his claim, and that Mr. Morton had informed him that the claim was based upon accommodation bills discounted by him for Smith, Fleming and Co. and their branch firm of W. Nicol and Co. in Bombay, whereas his own claim upon the firms for discounting such bills exceeded their claim. Mr. Justice Scott, on a consideration of all the circumstances of the case, gave a decree for plaintiff for the equivalent of £8,706-3-8, with interest at 5 per cent. from 31st December, 1874, to 4th May, 1878, against the Bombay assets of Mr. M. Morton, now in the defendant's hands.

THE Lord Bishop of Calcutta is expected to arrive in Allahabad to-day, and will be the guest of the Chief Justice and Lady Stuart till the 14th inst.

DR. HUNTER, President of the Education Commission, left Simla a week ago, intending to visit some indigenous schools on the Bengal system on his way to Calcutta. The Commission re-assembles for its cold weather sessions at Calcutta, in the Town Hall, on Tuesday, the 5th December.

THE Calcutta St. Andrew's dinner on the 30th November, our correspondent telegraphs, was a magnificent success. "Two hundred gentlemen sat down to a sumptuous repast provided by M. Bonsard, the well-known French cook. The band of the Warwickshire Regt. and two bagpipers from Lucknow added to the evening's enjoyment. The Lieutenant-Governor and several other leading gentlemen were among the guests. The speeches made were full of fun and humour. A telegram was received from Kurrachee congratulating Calcutta on the anniversary dinner."

THE Bengal Legislative Council will assemble for the coming session on the 9th December. Three new members have just been added to the Council, namely, Colonel Salusbury Trevor, Chief Engineer to the Government of Bengal, Mr. C. P. Macaulay, and Babu Harbans Sahai. The last gentleman is a pleader at Arrah, and Secretary to the Behar Landholders Association, as well as himself a substantial landlord.

AN attempt is about to be made to establish a Company in Calcutta under the title of the Calcutta and Provincial House, Land, Mortgage, and Investment Company, on the principle of the various Building or Land Investment Societies which have proved so successful at home.

THE *Madras Times* published on Wednesday afternoon says :—"The s. s. Chindwarra, which was due here on Saturday from Calcutta, has not arrived yet, and some anxiety is felt about her whereabouts."

THE *Globe* expresses a doubt whether the movement for popularising the National Anthem in India has not started at the wrong end. "The promoters do not appear to take sufficient account of the fact that the people of India generally know next to nothing of music. The excruciating performers who make what Europeans consider such a horrible din at nautches and other entertainments are a class quite apart from the community, and they have inherited their knowledge, such as it is, from their forefathers. Where, then, will be the practical use of scattering copies of the National Anthem 'throughout the native schools and local societies?' Surely, the first step should be to incorporte musical instruction in the national curriculum of India ; until that is done we see very little chance of the youthful Hindoos and Mahomedans receiving profit from this well-meant propaganda. . . . Are we to understand that the glorious air to which the National Anthem is set will have grafted upon it such tunes as those of 'Taza be Taza' and 'Hillee Millee Punniah?' Of course we do not believe that the promoters have any such barbarous intention in their heads. Their desire—a laudable one—seems to be to raise the Indian school of music from the degradation into which it has fallen. The only question is, therefore, whether the present movement does not begin at the wrong end. We should imagine that the money about to be so lavishly spent on this work might be more profitably used in establishing schools of elementary music at a few of the principal cities."

THE army of occupation is not expected to be kept long in Egypt. The *Standard* says "it is generally believed in official quarters that the whole of the troops forming the Army of Occupation in Egypt, under Major-General Sir Archibald Alison's command, will have been withdrawn by the end of the financial year."

IN an article on Egypt in the *Nineteenth Century* Mr. E. Dicey actually maintains that an army of 4,000 or 5,000 men would be sufficient for all the wants of Egypt. And this in the face of the news from the Soudan!

MR. O'DONNELL made an amusing hit at Sir Garnet Wolseley during a discussion in the House of Commons on the subject of Arabi Pasha's trial. He gave notice that he would "ask the Secretary of State for War whether his attention has been called to the fact that in 'The Soldier's Pocket-book,' compiled by Sir G. Wolseley, it is laid down that 'the use of flags of truce may be justifiably prolonged, in order to carry out military operations without the knowledge of the enemy, and that, under many circumstances, it is advisable to make use of flags of truce to deceive the enemy' (loud Irish cheers) ; and if so, whether Her Majesty's Government would grant leave of absence to Sir G. Wolseley to attend the trial of Arabi Pasha, as a witness for the defence. (Laughter, and ironical cheers.)"

IN the House of Commons, on the 9th November, Mr. T. D. Sullivan gave notice that he would ask the First Commissioner of Works whether in view of the impending change in the rules of the House, and having regard to the feelings of hon. members, he would cause the removal of one of the historical cartoons in the corridor leading to the House of Commons, the inscription under which stated that it represented a monk declaring for a free Parliament ; and if he would substitute therefor another picture representing "the Premier moving for the *clôture*." This notice was received with cheers and laughter.

MR. GLADSTONE has consented to be nominated as the President of the new National Liberal Club. Among the speakers at the preliminary meeting to be held on the 16th November, in addition to Lord Rosebery, who was to preside, were to be the Marquess of Hartington, Sir William Harcourt, the Attorney-General (Sir H. James), the Solicitor-General (Sir F. Herschell), and Mr. Evelyn Ashley.

SAYS the *Daily News* :—The statement telegraphed by Reuter to the effect that "a Note has been issued by the Egyptian Government announcing the abolition of the European Control" is inaccurate as to the form of the communication. No announcement was made of a *fait accompli*, but a suggestion was submitted to the Powers of the desirability of dispensing with an arrangement that had broken down in working.

IT was announced from Cairo on November 9 that, permission having been received from the War Office, Colonel Stewart, of the 11th Hussars ; Captain Kelham, of the 74th Highlanders ; and Lieutenant Wood, of the Royal Engineers, the three officers selected by Sir Archibald Alison, would immediately proceed to the Soudan. Their mission would be, it was said, simply to report on the state of affairs, and it was not intended that they should be in any way connected with the Egyptian Military Expedition.

IT is reported that the Duke of Hamilton received £90,000 from the German Government for his manuscripts. The crown jewel of the collection is the Dante, illustrated with nearly 100 drawings by Botticelli, and which is probably the most valuable manuscript in the world. An *edition de luxe* of this priceless work will probably be published at Berlin. *Truth* thinks "it is doubtful whether, in his own interests, the Duke would not have done better to let those gems go by auction, for the competition would have been keen beyond all precedent. I believe the first bid for the Dante would have been something like £20,000."

THE German Government are believed to be not unwilling to re-sell that portion of the Hamilton Palace historical manuscripts which consists of English and Scotch State papers. An effort is being made to induce Mr. Gladstone to consider the expediency of purchasing these documents if the opportunity should occur.

A HINT for the P. and O. Company ! Mr. Baxter gave notice that on November 10 he would ask the Postmaster-General whether, in making new contracts for the conveyance of oceanic mails, he will consider the desirability of selecting for the service the fastest steamers of various companies, instead of, as has heretofore been the practice, entering into engagements with one or more companies, which permit them to send the mails by boats much slower than others in the same trade.

THE forthcoming action, in which Mr. Biggar is the defendant will be interesting, as Mr. P. Egan is, a Society paper understands, one of the witnesses for the lady.

REMARKING that a duel was announced to take place between Louis de Cassagnac and another officer, the principals to fight with cavalry sabres and on horseback, *Truth* says :—If this sort of thing becomes general, polo will be nowhere.

MRS. LANGTRY'S first appearance in New York was a great success. During the evening she was called before the curtain twelve times. But it was a personal, rather than an artistic, triumph. According to the New York press, she was more successful as a charming Englishwoman than as Hester Grazebrook. Judging her purely as an actress, the critics are not very enthusiastic. The *Herald* speaks of her "creditable if not brilliant talents." The *Tribune* says she is "uneven, frigid, sometimes crude ; she gives no hint of imagination, or of exalted spiritual passion or melting tenderness. It is absurd to compare any action or word of hers with Bernhardt or Neilson." The *Times* considers the "performance, considered soberly, was weak, vague, and unsatisfactory. The effort reveals no talent. Mrs. Langtry is cold, hard, and dull ; any tolerably respectable actress could present the part with more clearness and force." Oscar Wilde signed the *World's* notice, which was a vapid pæan of beauty in the abstract and the concrete. Madame Patti appeared in New York on the night that Mrs. Langtry made her début, as Lucia. The audience was larger than Mrs. Langtry's, and not inferior in quality, nor less generous in the applause it bestowed.

Truth of Nov. 9 remarked :—"Dublin society is hopefully speculative regarding the prospects of the coming season. With peace in the country and Lord and Lady Spencer presiding at the Castle, life in Ireland may once again be looked for to show pleasant social aspects." It is a pity the prospect should have been marred by the recent events in Dublin, information of which we have received through Reuter.

A VIENNA telegram to a London paper states that "for some time past in Russia one scandal has followed close upon the other, revealing a state of corruption altogether unprecedented. Only the other day irregularities to the extent of 15,000,000 roubles were discovered at the Skopia Bank. Intelligence now comes that a special commission, sent by the Artillery Department of the War Office to investigate the affairs of the powder manufactory at Tschernigow, has ascertained that during the last ten years the State has been defrauded of many millions. An inquiry instituted concerning the central administration of the Commissariat has also brought some very unpleasant facts to light. General Borowkoff has been entrusted with the task of examining the archives of that branch of the army."

MILITARY NEWS.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL LESLIE, Inspector-General, R. A. in India, accompanied by his Brigade Major, Major Anderson, left Kurrachee for Aden on the 27th November.

MAJOR J. F. S. MACKENZIE, Deputy Accountant-General, Military Department, returned to Calcutta, from Simla, on the 28th November.

COLONEL H. BRACKENBURY, C.B., lately military attaché in Paris, and more recently Director of Criminal Investigations in Dublin, will not, apparently, remain long in command of No. 7 Battery, Cinque Ports Division, Royal Artillery, at Quetta. Announcing his appointment to this command, the *Standard* adds :—"We believe, however, that Colonel Brackenbury will shortly rejoin the Staff of the Army in an important position."

LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. SARTORIUS, C.M.G. V.C., is appointed to officiate as 2nd in command of the 4th Bengal Cavalry, during the absence on furlough of Lieutenant-Colonel F. P. W. Freeman.

COLONEL SIR BAKER RUSSELL, K.C.M.G., C.B. who has commanded a Cavalry Brigade in Egypt, a London paper states, will return to India and resume command of the 13th Hussars, pending his appointment to the Staff of the Indian Army as a Brigadier-General.

A REVISED edition of the Regulations for the management of Station, Garrison, and Regimental Cells has been prepared by the Adjutant-General's Department, Simla, is now in the press, and will shortly be issued. The issue of a new edition is much needed.

IT is to be hoped that the military authorities will soon issue a revised edition of the Volunteer Regulations, as they are much needed, the old edition, which was prepared for Volunteers with the Snider equipment being practically worthless and out of date. The sooner the Government of India see to the issue of a revised work suited to the altered condition of the times, and to the appointment of an Inspector-General of Volunteers for India, the better will it be for the Volunteers and for the country. Such an officer is very much required, as though General Carnegy is certainly an exception, Generals of Division and their Staffs, as a rule, care very little for the Volunteer movement, or for the Volunteers themselves.

THE Indian Government steamer Dagmar, 338 tons, Captain Cuthbert, arrived in Bombay harbour on Thursday from Kurrachee, which port she left on the 26th ultimo, towing sailing ship Czarwitch, Captain W. C. Hotham, with the following details, &c. :—5 officers, 2 warrant officers, 266 European and native troops, 3 women, 3 children, 54 followers, and 2 horses. The following are the names of officers :—Major Arbuckle, Lieut. A. Mathews, Lieut. Labalmondiers, of the 9-1st R. A., Lieut. Tufnell, in charge of the details, and Lieut. M. J. Slater, in charge of the Sappers and Miners.

LIEUT.-GENERAL R. C. H. TAYLOR, C.B., who acted as Adjutant-General of the Forces during the absence of Sir Garnet Wolseley in Egypt, has been offered and has accepted the governorship of the Royal Military College, *vice* General W. C. E. Napier, whose period of service has expired. General Taylor will hold the appointment for seven years. The emoluments are £2,000 per annum, with quarters in the College.

AT the first monthly competition of the Bengal Rifle Club, on Saturday, the 25th November, held at Dum-Dum and Calcutta, Serjeant C. Hodgson, of the Mounted Company, Calcutta Volunteers, made the following remarkable score with the Martini-Henry carbine at 200 yards, 10 shots :—3555555555=48.

THE non-commissioned officers and men mentioned in Sir Garnet Wolseley's despatch as having been conspicuous by their gallantry and devotion during the operations in Egypt are to have their claims considered to receive the medal for distinguished conduct in the field, with the accompanying annuity. Each case is, however, to be decided on its own merits.

A COMMITTEE had been formed at the United Service Club before the mail left to organise a dinner of the members to Sir Garnet Wolseley. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duke of Connaught were all expected to be present. A similar honour is proposed to be conferred on Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour on his return to England.

THE *Standard* believes that the difficulties which have hitherto stood in the way of carrying out the recommendations of the Simla Committee, so far as the reorganisation of the Staff of the Indian Army is concerned, are likely shortly to be removed, and that next year will witness the introduction of the new system, by which it is proposed that four army corps should be formed under one Commander-in-Chief.

IT is reported that the question of Mounted Infantry is shortly to be gone into at the War Office, the Secretary of State for War being desirous that the utmost should be done to develope that new arm of the Service, after the experience gained by our generals in Egypt, where the Mounted Infantrymen proved themselves to be an invaluable adjunct to the forces at Sir Garnet Wolseley's disposal.

OWING to the great advantages which it is felt would result from the adoption of machine guns for land service and the protection of hill stations and fortresses in India, a home paper states, pressure is about to be brought to bear on the local military authorities, by officers who have studied the subject, to induce them to submit the question of the adoption of machine guns to the consideration of an independent Committee.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

THE local meeting of the Western India Rifle Association commences to-day, on the Coorla Range, and will be continued on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. As we have already stated, the Association offers a capital programme this year ; and not only are the prizes all guaranteed, but there is a good prospect of the clause of Rule 23 which provides that "if funds are available the prizes from the funds of the Association will be rateably increased, at the discretion of the Council, not to 25 per cent.," being given effect to. The following are the matches for to-day :—

Match I.—The Members' Match ; 7 shots at 200 yds. ; ten prizes, from Rs. 60 to Rs. 5.

Match II.—The Association Stakes ; 7 shots at 500 yards ; ten prizes, from Rs. 60 to Rs. 5.

Match III.—7 shots at 600 and 7 shots at 700 yds ; ten prizes, from Rs. 60 to Rs. 5.

THE COST OF THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

PETITION TO PARLIAMENT.

THE Poona Sarvajanik Sabha lately called a public meeting in Poona, at which the following petition to the House of Commons was adopted :—

> The humble petition of the members of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha and the people of Poona in public meeting assembled,

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH,—That your petitioners beg to approach your honourable House with this humble petition in regard to the resolution adopted on the 31st July last by your honourable House on the subject of the contribution from the revenues of India to defray the cost of the Indian Contingent to Egypt, in connection with the war now happily brought to a close by the united prowess of the British and Indian armies co-operating together in defence of the interests of the British Empire. Your petitioners were naturally filled with great concern when they first learned, by telegram, that Her Majesty's Government proposed to charge the expenses of the Indian Contingent on the revenues of India. The large expenditure on famine and the Afghan war has greatly crippled the resources of Indian finances, and the sweeping abolition of customs duties carried out last year to give effect to a declaration of your honourable House in the matter has reduced the available surplus to a point which makes the equilibrium of revenue and expenditure very unstable, and has necessitated the borrowing of 4½ millions sterling in India and England in the course of the year. Under these circumstances India is not in a position to bear any extraordinary burdens, and the proposal to charge the cost of the Indian Contingent on this country could not but fill your petitioners all with dismay. They had, however, full confidence in the conscientious adherence of the leading members of Her Majesty's Government to their own most solemn utterances on a similar occasion a few years ago ; and your petitioners trusted that when the matter came formally before the House, Indian interests would be strictly conserved and protected. The debate on Lord Hartington's motion has served to confirm this assurance in all its integrity, and has emboldened your petitioners to approach your honourable House with this humble expression of their views, in the hope that when the question of this distribution of the costs of the war comes up for discussion, your honourable House may be strengthened in adhering to your declared policy of zealously watching over the interests of Her Majesty's subjects in this great dependency. The resolution, as finally adopted, has not committed your honourable House to any particular line of policy in regard to the financial question, and your honourable House in its final deliberation will naturally be guided by many considerations, among which the declared views of the Government of India, and of the Indian taxpayers, cannot but be regarded as most important elements. Your petitioners pray that the same conscientious regard for the interests of the unrepresented millions owning your sway, which led your honourable House to put off the decision till Indian opinion could be heard, will influence your honourable House in the final determination of this question when Parliament meets again.

2. Your petitioners admit without reservation that the interests of the United Empire over which Her Majesty rules are one and identical, and that in the furtherance and vindication of these interests when threatened at any point all portions of Her Majesty's dominions are interested, and must take the part which geographical, political, and military convenience may dictate in the general interests. These reasons were sufficient to justify Her Majesty's Government in proposing and your honourable House in sanctioning, the employment of Indian troops to co-operate with the British army in the suppression of the revolt in Egypt. The enthusiasm with which native regiments had volunteered on that service and the loyal offers of the great native feudatory Princes to place their armies at the disposal of the Government of India attested to the readiness on the part of India to take her assigned place in that unexpected emergency. The financial question, however, stands on another footing altogether, and in its solution the relative strength and resources and responsibilities of every part of Her Majesty's Empire will have to be fully taken into account. Your petitioners respectfully submit that the past precedents and merits of the question at issue in Egypt, and the comparative interests of England and India at stake, will alike satisfy your honourable House that India has done her part in offering to shed the blood of her soldiers in the vindication of Imperial interests, and that she should not be called upon to bear the further strain of the war expenses, beyond what is represented by the ordinary peace charges in respect of the forces engaged in that service. Your petitioners now crave the permission of your honourable House to briefly set forth the reasons which, they feel confident, will not fail to influence your honourable House in coming to a favourable decision.

(1). The war in Egypt was undertaken by England as a mandatory of Europe for the suppression of a military revolt against the Khedive, who was driven by his mutinous soldiers to seek English protection. England did not aim to achieve any conquest or extension of territory, but to restore order in Egypt and safe-guard her interests in the Suez Canal by establishing a stable native Government and restoring the Khedive's power on the old footing of international guarantees, which were threatened by the leaders of the military revolt. Unlike the Persian and Afghan wars, the direct sovereignty of England in India was not in any way threatened by the Egyptian mutineers, and there was not the remotest likelihood that Egyptian fanaticism could in any way shake the loyalty of any large section of the Indian population. The war has been characterized in some quarters as a bondholders' war, but your petitioners feel sure that no English Government would have gone to war in the bondholders' interests. It was a European war undertaken by England to safeguard the interests of European commerce and enterprise, and England had no other interests than those which concerned all the other States of Europe as well. As a matter of fact, England invited France and Italy to co-operate in the undertaking, and had also agreed to a military convention with Turkey, with a view to secure her co-operation in her own and general interests. All these circumstances assimilated the expedition to the demonstration which England and France made in 1880 at Dulcigno to coerce Turkey to carry out the wishes of Europe in the rectification of the Greek frontier. They show that no Indian interest in the Suez Canal was threatened by the military revolt in Egypt, and that the question was one which touched England's interests as a European, and not as an Asiatic, Power. These facts, your petitioners have been led to believe, point to the conclusion that India cannot be called upon to bear any portion of the cost of this undertaking.

(2). It is true that Lord Hartington, in introducing the resolution, stated that India had a direct interest in the war because the safety of the Suez Canal was threatened thereby. Your petitioners humbly submit that there might have been good reasons for such a calamity at the time this declaration was made, but the course of recent events and the fuller knowledge of the plans and movements of the mutinous soldiers now available make it selfevident that the safety of the Canal was never in danger. The leaders of the revolt did, against many temptations, most scrupulously honour the international neutrality of the Canal and the chief officers of the Canal Company and their directors in Paris have been satisfied with the assurance they felt and proclaimed that no harm was intended to the Canal. As a matter of fact, the Canal was never interrupted by the enemy, either by the regular soldiers or by the Bedouin Arabs. This argument, therefore, for connecting Indian interests with the war, will not find any support with your honourable House. At the best, even if the argument had been good, it would have only justified the distribution of the charges between India and England's great colonies and dependencies, whose commercial and military safety were all equally conserved in the freedom of the Canal. As no suggestion is made, or is likely to be made, to distribute this burden equally, your petitioners submit that this argument, though put forth under a misapprehension of the magnitude of the difficulties and intentions of the enemy, will not really weigh with your honourable House when the time of the final settlement comes.

3. As England sought no selfish advantage from the war, which she undertook solely in the interests of Egypt, it is but just that Egypt should bear the burden of the suppression of the military revolt, which her own rulers were powerless to quell. When India was convulsed with a similar mutiny the public treasure for the suppression of the revolt, including those for the English troops lent for the purpose, were thrown upon India ; and even in the present war your petitioners are given to understand that England, in her proposed military convention with Turkey, had agreed to permit that Power, as suzerain over Egypt to recover her military expenditure from the Egyptian revenues. Now that the revolt has been finally suppressed, Egypt does not want her present large army, which absorbs such a large part of her resources. These resources are available for the payment of any war charges which England might levy, and your petitioners submit that it would be more equitable and fair that any expenditure incurred by England should be charged on Egyptian revenues than those of India.

4. Now that the military operations have been concluded and peace has been restored, all the advantages resulting from such a success will belong to England and Egypt alone, while India cannot possibly share in any of them. It is but just, therefore, that those who profit most by the successful termination of the operations should pay the expenses connected with them. In the case of the China wars and the Persian and even the Afghan wars, the resulting advantages accrued to the partial benefit of India ; and this circumstance, to some extent, must have influenced former Parliaments in saddling the burden of the cost partly on the Indian Treasury. No such result can follow the present war, and your petitioners trust that your honourable House will be induced to make due allowances for this distinctive feature.

5. Besides the considerations suggested above, it is necessary further to bear in mind that the Government of India on the present occasion has distinctly informed the Secretary of State that in its opinion no portion of the charges of the present war should be thrown upon Indian treasury. The Government of the most noble Marquis of Ripon, assisted by a Financial Minister who, if any, is well acquainted with the affairs of Egypt, and their possible bearing upon the safety or otherwise of the British Indian Empire, is not likely to have taken such a view without due deliberation, and as India is unrepresented in your honourable House, the view of the Government of India derives a double weight, inasmuch as it speaks for itself and as the mouthpiece of the subjects entrusted to its care. In all previous wars the Government of India did not take such a pronounced stand, and its present attitude will not, you, petitioners hope, fail to impress itself upon your honourable house, when the despatch from the Government of India shall have been laid upon the table of the House.

6. It is hardly necessary for your petitioners to reiterate the arguments based on the comparative poverty of India, as these will come with more weight from the Government of India. Indian resources have yet to be developed in all directions by useful public works, and every available rupee is wanted in India to encourage this development. The famine and the Afghan war charges have added greatly to the national debt, and forced on Government the necessity of reducing the grant for extraordinary public works. As no great reduction of expenditure has been or can be effected, the abolition of the customs duties has already deprived the Indian Treasury of a considerable revenue, and the necessity of imposing additional taxation will be forced on the Government of India will be a very impolitic measure. England with a large revenue and great resources can bear with greater equanimity ten times more onerous burdens than this poor dependency can bear the smallest addition to her direct and indirect burdens. All these reasons must have reluctantly forced the Government of India to take up its firm attitude, which, under other circumstances, it would never have ventured to adopt against the will of the Ministry in power. Your petitioners trust the financial danger of over-taxation and over-borrowing will be allowed full weight by your honourable House when the apportionment of the charges will be finally setteld.

(7) Your petitioners will not trouble your honorable House with any lengthened refutation of the arguments advanced by Lord Hartington in support of his proposal. They were for the most part answered by the other honourable members who took part in the debate, and the Right Honourable Mr. Childers on behalf of Government accepted an amendment which virtually negatived their urgency and strength. Your petitioners cannot, however, refrain from criticising the fact that the Mahomedan population of this country took the smallest possible interest in Egyptian affairs, and they were never likely to be moved one way or the other, whatever the issue of the struggle might have been. The other argument, that it was necessary for England to demonstrate to the world that Indian forces could be relied upon to loyally co-operate with the English army in her Eastern wars, has hardly any bearing on the financial question, to which your petitioners have more immediately addressed themselves, and as far as its political bearing is concerned, your petitioners submit your honourable House will be satisfied that the demonstration was complete when India sent her trained soldiers and her princes offered to volunteer the services of their armies for the war. In regard to the alleged direct interests, your petitioners have shown above that their importance must be greatly exaggerated if they are held to justify a strain of both men and money in respect of the war.

It is well known that under the Mogul Emperors the Rajput feudatories when employed in foreign service were allowed by the Emperors to charge all their expenses on the Imperial treasury. India's present relations with England, when both undertake a common expedition, resemble in all essential respects those of the Rajput feudatories with the Mogul Emperors. More recent examples in British Indian history confirm this same view.

Former precedents confirm the same policy of generous moderation. The present occasion resembles closely the crisis which led to the Malta expedition, and the principle there adopted should now be confirmed. Your petitioners have already noticed the several important features which distinguish the present expedition from the Chinese and Persian wars and the Abyssinian expedition. For the several reasons urged above, your petitioners humbly pray that your honourable House will be graciously pleased to order that none but the ordinary peace charges of the expeditionary forces should ultimately be charged upon India, and that all extraordinary expenditure already met from Indian revenues should be reimbursed to this country in the settlement of her account with England,

DIVINE SERVICES.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

FIRST SUNDAY IN ADVENT, DECEMBER 3.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Matins and 2nd Celebration Holy Communion. Hymns 47, 51, 311, and 109.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Litany.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 51, 217, and 49.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Daily Prayers—in the morning at 7-30 and in the evening 5-30 o'clock.
Madras time at all services.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

FIRST SUNDAY IN ADVENT, DECEMBER 3.

8 a. m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.
6 p. m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
WEEK-DAYS.—Morning Prayer daily, at 7-30 a.m.
Official time at all services.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

FIRST SUNDAY IN ADVENT, DECEMBER 3.

7-30 a.m.—(Bombay time)—Holy Communion and Sermon. Hymns 45, 241, and 315.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.
6 p. m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 53, 47, and 49.
The offertories for church expenses and poor relief.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

FIRST SUNDAY IN ADVENT, DECEMBER 3.

6-30 a. m.—(Bombay time)—Holy Communion (Plain).
7-30 a. m.—Holy Communion (Choral) with Sermon.
10 a. m.—Matins.
5 p. m.—Children's Service.
6 p. m.—Evensong.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, CAMMATTEEPOORA.

FIRST SUNDAY IN ADVENT, DECEMBER 3.

7-30 a. m.—Holy Communion.
4-30 p. m.—Sunday School.
6 p. m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 47, 48, and 23.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held to-morrow (Sunday) morning at eleven o'clock on board the barque Calirrhoe. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. Captains, officers, and seamen are cordially invited to attend.

A launch for friends from shore will leave Arthurbunder at 10-25, and Apollo-bunder at 10-35 a. m. precisely.

HARBOUR MISSION SERVICES.

On Sunday next there will be Divine Service at 11 a. m. in the harbour on board a steamer at 4-30 p.m. in the Library of the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home ; at 6-30 p. m. at Prince's Dock, on board the s. s. Wistow Hall. Captains, officers, and seamen are earnestly invited to attend. Bibles, prayer-books, and magazines can be had by applying to the Chaplain. The Missions to Seamen's Flag will be hoisted.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

At the weekly meeting of the Council held on Friday last, there were present—Sir Frank Souter, Kt., C. S. I., chairman ; Colonel Merewether, Captain Maconochie, Mr. R. Carroll, Dr. Blanc, the Hon'ble Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, C. S. I., Mr. Nowrojee Furdonjee, Mr. R. M. Sayani, Mr. N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Raghunath N. Khote, Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, Mr. Sorabji Muncherjee N. Banajee. After transacting some unimportant business, the Council proceeded to a consideration of

THE COMMISSIONER'S BUDGET ESTIMATES

INTRODUCTION.

Income.

Balance.—The Surplus Cash Balance in hand on 1st January, 1882, was Rs. 4,69,063

Besides this sum the following amounts have been or will be available in the course of the current financial year, which by Bombay Act VI. of 1882 has been extended to 31st March, 1883 :—

	Rs.	
Unappropriated Surplus as per Budget of 1882, page viii	40,000	
Grant for Kamathipura House Connection, originally appropriated to be paid out of Current Revenue, but afterwards included in the 15 Lacs Loan	65,892	
Arrears of Assessed Taxes recovered in 1882	2,50,000	
Interest on Drainage and Surface. Drainage Loan Deposits lodged with the Bank of Bombay	40,000	
Reserved in the Budget for 1882 for additional grants or falling off in revenue between October and December 1881 (page i.)	55,792	Rs.
Anticipated Revenue for January, February, and March, 1883.....		4,51,684
		8,40,662
From this sum must be deducted additional grants sanctioned up to date	4,29,006	17,61,409
Ordinary Expenditure for January, February, and March, 1883, as provided in Section 9 of Bombay Act VI. of 1882.....	9,46,478	
Extraordinary Expenditure	1,22,925	14,99,409
Balance in excess of that required by law		2,60,000
Add Cash Balance under the Act		1,00,000
The opening Cash Balance for 1883-84		3,60,000

Receipts.

Consolidated Rate—Under this head there is an increase of Rs. 78,960, owing generally to greater care and improvements in the manner of fixing assessments, and particularly to the Port Trust properties acquired since 1880 being assessed separately, and for the assessment being recoverable on the whole of the Trust Estate from June, 1883.

Wheel Tax is estimated to yield Rs. 56,300 more than in 1882—

while at work in the stables yesterday was kicked in the face by one of the horses. He was seriously injured, and is under treatment in the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

ALLEGED THEFT.—Wullishaw Joomal, residing at Nagdevi-street, has reported to the police the theft of a wooden box, containing currency notes and cash and silk wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 186.

FOUND DEAD.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Carnac-bunder, on the body of a Hindoo man, name unknown. Deceased was apparently a mendicant. He was found lying dead in one of the sheds at that bunder. There were no marks of violence on the body. The verdict was that death was caused by heart-disease.

A "PERSIAN TEACHER."—Haji Ghulam Mahomed Munshi, the publisher of the *Urdu Instructor*, the December number of which has just been issued, announces that from the 1st January next he intends to publish another monthly periodical for the benefit of students of the Persian language, to be styled the *Persian Teacher*. Haji Ghulam is a Persian Examiner of the Bombay University.

GUJARAT COLLEGE.—With reference to a statement of a correspondent to our contemporary, we are informed that 17 boys who passed in English had also passed in other subjects were would have been 17 in December, 1880, for a First B. A. Class. The 6 who went up for F. A. in April of that year had been only nine months instead of two years at this College, and 4 passed in English. The College did not really open till June, 1879.

EXAMINATION COMMITTEE.—The undermentioned officers have permission to appear before the Civil and Military Examination Committee which assembles at the New Secretariat, first storey, at 11 a. m. on Monday the 4th December, for examination in Hindoostani:—Lieut. G. Beckham, 8th N. I., attached to the 10th N. I.; Lieut. H. Chance, R. A.; Lieut. R. W. Dean, 2nd Batt. L. Fusiliers; Lieut. R. S. Lowry, West York. Regt. attached to the 4th N. I.; Lieut. H. Swire, R. D. Fusiliers, attached to the 14th N. I.; Lieut. F. W. J. Caulfield, Suffolk Regt., attached to the 10th N. I.

THE BOMBAY S. P. C. A.—Writing on the subject of the proposed hospital for animals in Bombay, the *Pioneer* says:—"There is a practicality about this method of coming to the aid of a Society whose existence is grounded for the most part on sentiment that is admirable. But it is hardly likely that any steps of this nature, or any Society at all, will ever prevent the clumsy method now in ordinary use, of yoking upon the necks of traction bullocks. One has only to look at the yoke, often with a native sitting idly upon it, to feel instinctively that it is nothing short of cruelty."

ASSAULTING A WIFE.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, Luximon Govun, a copper-smith, appeared before Mr. W. Webb to answer a charge of assault preferred against him by his wife Rewa. Mr. Balcrishna, solicitor, appeared for the prosecution. It appears the defendant assaulted his wife with an iron rod, causing injuries to her arm, and right foot. The wounds inflicted bled profusely. The defendant, in his defence, stated that his wife at the time was beating his children. As he attempted to approach her, she moved away, and in doing so she fell over an iron bar, and thereby sustained the injuries. He was convicted, and fined Rs. 20.

THEFTS.—Babajee Govind, a labourer, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a brass pot, valued at six annas, the property of Baiahat woman. He was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.—Vishnoo Wittoo was yesterday convicted by Mr. Monojee Cashmah, upon three separate charges, of theft of copper vessels. He was sentenced to an accumulated term of six months' rigorous imprisonment, and further to pay a fine of an accumulated sum of Rs. 30, or in default to undergo a further accumulated term of three months' rigorous imprisonment.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN POONA.—We understand that Mr. J. G. Moore, the Collector of Poona, has forwarded to Government the names of Rao Bahadoor Kero Luxumon Chattre, Mr. Dorabjee Pudamjee, Rao Bahadoor Dajee Nilkunt Nagarkur, Mr. Babajee Krishna Gokhie, and Mr. Kassinath Purushram Gadgil as non-official gentlemen who are fit to be President of the Poona City Municipality. Rao Bahadoor Kero Luxumon Chattre has been named as a fit person to be president of the Poona District Local Fund Committee.—*Deccan Herald.*

STEAMER ACCIDENT.—We understand that the British India Steam Navigation Company's s. s. Khandalla, which arrived here with the Bombay mails on the 23rd instant, ran aground some 30 miles away from Kurrachee, but was fortunately got off again in about a quarter of an hour. The shock of the strike was felt by all on board, and some excitement prevailed for a short time, but the officers maintained perfect calmness, restored confidence and quiet among We are glad to learn that sustained no injury. The chief of the vessels of this fortunate Com- number of small ports which are ra on passage is taken into consi- liberating the fleet must be looked (steam, caution, and judgment) by those concerned.—*Sind Civil and Military Gazette.*

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Kashgar, Captain R. G. Murray, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez, with the European mails and the following additional passengers:—

For London.—Col. J. H. P. Malcolmson and Mr. and Mrs. Burton, child, and 2 infants.
For Brindisi.—Mr. Joseph Soares and Mr. J. Lightfoot.
For Venice.—Mr. G. Gothard.

PRINCESS LOUISE.

PRINCESS LOUISE may be styled the Beauty of the Royal Family. She has regular features, an agreeable expression, a fair skin, shoulders which a sculptor would be under no temptation to correct in modelling a portrait-bust of H. R. H., and an elegant figure, which shows none of the Guelph tendency to "spread out." Her smile may be said to light up her face. The disposition of Princess Louise is serious, but her manner is not grave, and she keenly relishes fun, wit, or humour. There is a good deal in the Princess. Least of all the Queen's children she re-sembles the old Royal family, and most of all of them the Gotha branch of the House of Saxony. H. R. H. is of the generation of 1848. One might suppose that the heavy political gales and tempests which began to sweep, in that year, over the thrones of Europe, and did not abate until she was a year-and-a-half old, quickened her blood and gave her brain a fillip.

The Queen's fourth daughter has none of that stolidity which we associate with the German type of Royalty, and which comes of fulness of bread and idleness for a long series of generations. Her mind is as active as if Parliament had not liberally provided for all her wants and that had been afforded her a supplementary grant of £100,000. Without being original, the Princess has distinct individuality of character. Although she acts very much according to her personal inspiration, she does not appear strongly impulsive—which she is. If she had not been early drilled to the restraints of Court life, her feelings would often outrun judgment. The Princess is naturally drawn towards what is good, right, and beautiful. Her instincts are fine, and as she gains experience of life and the world, the balance of her faculties becomes more evenly adjusted. In maiden meditation fancy free, when she was a young girl she often thought she might set a good example as a clergyman's wife. Anthony Trollope was calling attention to the curates, rectors, and bishops of England, and to the typical Mrs. Proudie. This was in the first eight or nine years of the Queen's widowhood. The conversation in the Royal circle then frequently turned upon death and eternity. Meditations at the Frogmore mausoleum, the adornments of the chapel there, memorial windows and statues in England and Saxe-Coburg, engrossed the attention of the unmarried scions of Royalty. As Mrs. Prothero, the rector's wife at Whippingham, had a pretty talent for writing verses, and wrote a touching piece on the virtues of the lamented Prince Consort, she was received at Osborne on the footing of intimate and sympathetic friendship. Her peaceful and beautifully kept rectory, Trollope's novels aiding, made the Princess fall in love with the Church. She thought it would be nicer to settle down in an English parsonage than to be a Herzogin in a dull German town. Naturally an archiepiscopal palace would be the reward of good deeds performed at the rectory. But this day-dream was not to be realised. No Battenberg or Saxe-Weimar had graduated at an English University and entered Holy Orders. Elder sons of the very greatest aristocratic families were not drawn towards the Church. Neither were younger ones except in the noble house of Beresford; and the rich ecclesiastical prizes they had won were in the Irish Church, which had just been disestablished.

H. R. H. had firmly resolved not to settle in Germany. Her decision was strengthened by the events of 1870-71, which placed the Grand Dukes and Princes of the old Confederation under the finger and thumb of Bismarck. If she was to be a subject, she would prefer subjection to the English Crown. The Princess has an eye which, though it does not seem watchful, absorbs impressions as a sponge takes in water. She must, in her trips to Coburg, have noticed how German Princes smoke, eat raw salt meat to give them a keener relish for beer, and how slovenly they are, unless in military uniform, when they are as stiff as drill-sergeants. She admired the easy correctness of the thoroughbred English gentleman, which rendered her more alive to Teutonic clumsiness.

Princess Louise was over twenty when it was agreed that she should be emancipated from the leaden gleam of Windsor by marriage. But to whom marry her? She went very little into society—only now and then going to the theatre or to a dance at Marlborough House. Her opportunities to make a choice were few, and then heirs to great nobiliary title and hereditary estates did not relish being "chosen." It was out of the question to entertain the idea of an alliance with any but the firstchop degree of aristocracy. Matchmakers were plentiful. A member of the Peerage with a long rent-roll and a high German title was thought of. But he formed another matrimonial engagement. Gossiping tongues also clacked about an Earl whose fortune and expectations lying in the country rendered him a *parti so table*, but he got entangled with an illustrious widow. Lord Lorne, who had been almost from the time he was an undergraduate an admirer of the Princess, but did not venture to look so high, was not at first thought of. He had distinguished himself in the University, written a book of travels, and aspired to be a poet. The Princess had known him from childhood. When it was understood that she would not marry out of England, steps were taken to urge his suit. His grandmother on the maternal side was one of the Queen's most intimate friends. The Duke of Argyll had her Majesty's ear. Although one of his Grace's sons is in the wine-trade, Mac-Callum More stands among the highest in the Scotch Peerage, and has a right to quarter the Royal Plantagenet arms on his shields.

The Princess was "brought home" in triumph to Inveraray. Wedding presents were sent to her from members of the Campbell clan, dispersed over every British colony and settlement, all of whom claimed kindred to the Marquis. Her trou house was Kensington, where she arranged for herself the prettiest nest imaginable. The talent of the Princess for house-keeping is remarkable. She served an apprenticeship at Osborne Cottage to a cook, confectioner, laundress of fine things, dressmaker, and dressmaker. Every day for years a dish appeared on the Queen's table at Osborn that was made by one of her Majesty's daughters; once a week a tin box full of cakes, which were mixed and baked by them, were sent to the German Crown Princess, with fruits and flowers from the Cottage garden.

Princess Louise started in married life with the determination not to be the rival, on their own ground, of plutocrats' wives. There was to be comfort as well as elegance in her establishment, but no ostentation. At Rideau Hall, her Canadian official abode, she affects more state. Once a week, when the Legislature is in session she gives a formal banquet. A day or two after there is an informal dinner, which Canadians term "the scrap feast." To be asked to it is thought a mark of favour. A piper dressed in Campbell plaid is in attendance, and performs at dessert on his noisy instrument. On Sundays English visitors to Ottawa are asked in quite unceremonious way to partake of a family dinner, which is snug and well-served, and enlivened by the cheery humour and rattle of Lady Sophian MacNamara, who is more reserved when Canadians are present. The Marquis sticks to the Kirk. It was a disadvantage to him to arrive at Ottawa immediately after Lord Dufferin had gone away. His predecessor was geniality itself. The Marquis is highly cultivated, but the product of a good school. He is at once too much and too like of the Prince Consort. The Princess remains an Anglican. She performs her devotions at St. Bartholomew's, the tower of which she has furnished with a chime of bells that never fail to ring merrily on Royal birthdays.

H.R.H. is not ascetic, but she practises in many things rigorous self-denial. She is often called upon to exhort school children, is expected to set a good example, and is terribly afraid of degenerating into a humbug. Hence the sharp self-imposed discipline. When travlling with a suite and without the Marquis, she chooses in the hotel where apartments have been engaged the worst room for herself. If she is in a wild place, where the table is rough, she picks out the coarsest morsels. When she was new to Canada, she did not understand the people there, and treated the struggling colonist too much as English poor folk who know their proper stations, and are content to vegetate. She has now come to see that what is most wanting in the colony is that kind of enthusiasm for ideas which exists in New England. Princess Louise is well qualified to give a mental and artistic stimulus to the rich Canadians who are admitted to her circle. She is highly accomplished, and much more than a *dilettante*. Her landscape paintings from nature, her portraits, and her designs for wood-carvers are not executed in the feeble style of the mere amateur.

H.R.H. is a delightful hostess, when she does not become absorbed in some particular person and forget her other guests. Unwittingly she once gave mortal offence to a number of ladies of British extraction on, the evening after an informal dinner at Rideau Hall, paying undivided attention to the Frenchspeaking wife of a Quebec senator. The lady whom she thus honoured had been to Europe, was charmingly pretty, sweet-voiced, sweet-mannered, graceful, and had already excited, by her natural and acquired advantages, burning jealousies at Ottawa. While the Princess was talking to her in her Royal Highness's animated way, about old world acquaintances, the others sat round frigid and silent in a circle, like fishes in a drawing-room, and not quite at their ease in the presence of a Royal Governors-General, they did not divide into groups and chat with each other. At last one of them broke out. She woke up to an aide-de-camp and said, "Do, I beg, take pity on us and talk with us in English while we are waiting for our sleighs. I am afraid that if you do not, our tongues will get paralysed for want of use."

It is not true that the Princess regards the low-bodied Court dress as a sacred institution. The ukase enjoining ladies who intended to present themselves at the receptions of the Princes at Government House to wear cutdown dresses did not emanate from her, but from a fussy aide-de-camp whom Lord Dufferin had left behind to initiate the Marquis of Lorne. Knowing what a conservative the Queen is in such matters, he thought the Princess must be one also. Ottawa is not St. James's. The extremely stout old ladies, in the name of decency, protested. The lean kine were furious. Those subject to bad colds and bronchitis said they acquired their ailments from having a Royal Governors-General who had no sympathy with human weakness. Of course the newspapers threw fat on the fire, and where the Princess looked for smiling countenances she saw only swollen faces. She soon found herself sick. The noise of the Chaudiere waterfall near Rideau Hall exasperated her nerves, although she never saw the cataract, its spray, and attendant rainbow without admiration. No doubt the sensations which it produced were followed by reactions. It is unhealthy for the mind to go to live in the midst of sublime to which one has not been accustomed from infancy. The Princess was very glad to find herself again in England. But when she had quite recovered from the sleigh accident, and had been some time in Europe, she looked forward with pleasure to returning to Canada. She was the chief personage there. Shooting the rapids on the Ottawa river was such exhilarating fun! It was so enjoyable to go salmon-fishing in the Colonial way! And then the towns in the States were so amusing. Everywhere in the West she and Prince Leopold, when they were there incognito, heard themselves spoken of as "Queen Vick's Chicks," found realistic portraits of themselves in the local journal, and were diligently "interviewed." They were both present at the Chicago Convention, where Garfield was nominated for the Presidency.—*Truth.*

FRENCH AND AMERICAN INTERVIEWERS.

IT is not surprising that while Americans look fondly towards Paris, the Parisian should experience a reaction from American institutions. Minute personal description of any celebrity who may arrive in the United States, coupled with the report of a conversation between that person and a representative of the Press, has long been looked for by the readers of the prominent newspapers of New York. In Paris the arts of interviewing and personal description were hardly grasped at once by the *reporters due hig life*, as our neighbours are pleased to designate them. But despite the humiliation involved in the tacit admission that an idea has been initiated anywhere but in Paris, the aforesaid watchers of *hig life*, as it is pronounced, have been patient enough to learn the American art fairly well. There is opportunity now for comparing the mind of Broadway with that of the Boulevards, as acted upon by Broadway influence. Two unquestionable celebrities have arrived in New York, Madame Nilsson and Mrs. Langtry, and have been interviewed. It is well as that eccentric star Mr. Charles Wyndham, so that the Broadway reporter as been fairly busy, while his Boulevard compeer has tried his hand with the last new lady who has taken up the divining rod. Of the three sorceresses enumerated let us speak first of Madame Nilsson, whose handsome presence is described as very slightly injured by the voyage, although she had experienced a rough time and been seasick all the way. It must be a great comfort to musical persons whose stomach is under better control than their larynx to know this. It must give them a sense of momentary triumph. Even the *diva* who enchanted three thousand people only a few evenings since at Brighton is not exempt from that common revolt of nature which makes nearly the whole world known at sea. How delightful to know this, and what a charming association with Cabanel's loooly portrait of Madame Nilson as Ophel! This interview did not, however, last very long, for Madame Nilsson has been to America before, earned a fortune there, lost it by fire, and is on the best terms with the American people. Far greater space is accorded to Mrs. Langtry, who is not only a brand-new celebrity in the transatlantic world, but the lady whom the Prince and Princess of Wales, who sent a "cablegram" to greet her on her arrival, and wish her success. Mr. Abbey, "beauty's manager in this country," was to the fore at the early hour of six a.m. with a steamboat, a party of friends, a band of music, and Mr. Oscar Wilde, to welcome Mrs. Langtry, then on board of the Arizona, to the United States. We learn that although the band played "God save the Queen," "Rule Britannia," and, in delicate allusion to Mrs. Langtry's having beaten Madame Nilsson in the race across the Atlantic, "The Girl I left behind me," the theme of thousands of pens and the subject of thousands of photographs, she did not come on deck for nearly half an hour, and that meanwhile the children of the emigrants stared in unfeigned amazement at the strange figure of Mr. Wilde, who, "with hair in a tangle over his shoulders, and wearing his ordinary fantastic toggery, was the most pronounced object on board the reception boat." It appears that the band was under orders to play "Rule Britannia" as soon as Mrs. Langtry was visible, but under several false starts this intended *coup*, in the language of Broadway eventuated in a fizzle, for no sooner was that lady on the deck of the Arizona than she was so surrounded and hemmed in by reporters as to be invisible to the naked eye on board the reception boat.

It is gratifying to find that when Mrs. Langtry at last became visible, she stood gracefully poised upon shapely and delicate feet that were encased under a short kilted skirt of blue serge. To the ordinary mind, it is not easy to perceive what Mrs. Langtry could else have stood upon; but we have no wish to be hypercritical towards the gentleman who had the privilege of gazing on her hands were occupied with her gloves, and that her appearance and bearing presented a realisation of their ideal to the admirers of classic Greek beauty. As Mrs. Langtry was still on shipboard we are not entitled to know that her simple dress was without trimming or ornament other than gold braid on the piastron and cuffs, and that she worce a little hat which concealed neither her heavy coil of dark brown hair nor her great violet eyes. We gather that the questions asked by interviewers are sometimes of a searching kind. Mrs. Langtry was first told that she would make a fortune on the stage, and then asked what she would do with the money, to which she "artlessly" replied in modest and appropriate terms without for a moment losing her self possession, although pelted with questions on all sides. She was, for instance, asked whether she was judged now in England as an actress or as a beauty, or whether she intended to make the stage her profession, and whether she was sea-sick. As we have been betrayed into acknowledging Madame Nilsson's weakness on the latter point, we are bound to state that Mrs. Langtry confirms her predecessor's that she went triumphantly through the gale of the preceding Tuesday, was perfectly well, stayed on deck till three in the morning, and attributed this feat to her practice in yachting. She also acquainted the representatives of the Press, in answer to their queries, that she had seen Miss Fanny Davenport, whos had given her a big bouquet; that she had no quit. got over her stage fright; that she liked the old English comedies, and would appear in "The Honeymoon" and "She Stoops to Conquer," as well as in "As You Like It" and an "Unequal Match" that she wanted to see Miss Mary Anderson and Miss Clara Morris play; that they had had dramatic entertainments on the Arzona, and she had recited "The Knight and the Lady" from "The Ingoldoby Legends," and played in a Fair Encounter. Finally Mrs. Langtry made a decided hit by asking the band to play "Yankee Doodle," saying she liked it very much, and beatiug time to it, according to the Broadway reporter, with her foot. When Mrs. Langtry had escaped from the ordeal out of which she came so well, the interviewers ricochetted, as it were, on to the mercurial Mr. Wyndham, who had also come over in the Arizona, and who made them a speech on the general state of the drama in London.

In manner and method the French interviewer varies somewhat from his prototype. Commissioned to visit and talk with Madame Caithava, the sorceress of St. Denis, the gentleman begins by telling us what he thinks a sorceress ought to be like. The ideal Sybil of the Boulevard imaginations it seems lean and haggard, aquiline as to feature, parchment-like as to skin, and armed with a knotty stick on which she supports her trembling and emaciated form. Having thus described the orthodox type of sorceress, he goes on to tell us that Madame Caithava is not in the least like it, but a genial little woman, of neatly-rounded figure, full of health, alert, and vivacious, as he remarks, *en diable*. He found her, it seems, at home, at 83, Rue du Mont Cenis, and about to commence her six o'clock dinner. Here he is superior to the American gentleman, who gives no details as to the refreshments supplied at the arrival of Mrs. Langtry—an astounding omission. The sorceress's dinner was modest, consisting only of a small *escaloppe*, which it is needless to tell our readers is not a shell fish, and some fried potatoes. The odour of this slender repast was evidently very savoury, for the visitor pauses to note that it greeeable fact. The scent of frying is not to everybody's taste; but no matter, for seems that the lady's dinner was spoiled by her temper. She immediately fell foul of the reporter, because the letter of Mgr. Maret had been published in his journal, and reflected upon her in a manner she was anxious to resent. She opened a desk and produced a heap of papers, which he was wise enough not to attempt to copy, and then proceeded to complain of being interrupted in her work. She showed him the divining rod, which he describes as being like a doll's crutch, made partly of wood and partly of some substance not less mysterious than the origin of the talisman, enclosed in a velvet case, which Madame Caithava told him that she attributed the influence of the rod to electricity and her want of success to her own poverty in electrical force. She had not enough electricity in her system to work the rod effectively, but when a genuine medium, male or female, shall become possessed of it all the wealth of the earth shall be his or hers. The treasure she has been seeking is, she maintained, still where she declared it to be. Her auditor refrains from comment on this firm faith of the little plump sorceress, and, like a judicious interviewer, describes and narrates without emitting opinions. He was decidedly ahead of his Transatlantic big brother in the matter of the dinner, but he falls far short of him in costume, the colour of the eyes, and the make of boots. But he promises well, and when he has learned how to administer interrogatories, Paris will have very little in his peculiar art to learn from New York.—*Daily News.*

FRENCH SOCIALISM.

LYONS, Nov. 4.

THE Ficelle, as the Lyonnais call the short funicular railway that runs mostly underground from the Place de Terreau to Croix Rouge, lands you in a wide street on the top of a breezy hill which on a clear day commands far-reaching views of the valleys of the Rhone and the Saone, and even of the white summits of the Pennine Alps, nearly 200 miles away. The *trottoir*, which is almost as wide as the street itself and planted trees, serves as a market, and fat women and meagre men are bawl the price of their wares, mostly chesnuts, potatoes, and huge cauliflowers. The road is terribly muddy, for it has been raining on and off four months; the shops, many of them old-clo' establishments, are mean-looking; the people you meet are roughly clad; and, though there are not tall chimneys "to attest the frequent factory," as Alison puts it, everything denotes that you are in the midst of a population of toilers. Among others seen during my stay here is a small *chéf* having only three looms, all told. He considered himself very happy to have two going, he said, a piece of luck for which he was indebted to the fact that he had a friend at court. A cousin of his was bookkeeper in a large silk warehouse, and by him he got work when many could not. He and his workmen were weaving very costly velvets, worth to sell 24 francs a metre. Four metres a week was as much as a man could do, working from six in the morning to eight or nine at night, and for these four metres the pay was 24 francs. But many weavers were glad to get 18 francs, and hundreds of poor devils were "beating the pavement." Yes, 24 francs was not much, especially when "little monsieur there" (pointing to the workman) had a wife and two children. "'Stick out for a higher price,' you would perhaps say," but if we did not take the price others would, and, one must live, you know." And then living was so frightfully dear; making economies was quite out of the question. Why, wine which used to cost nine sous a litre, cost now sixteen; and, *ma foi!* there are only—how many glasses go to a litre, monsieur? "Eight small glasses," answers the weaver with a groan. "Eight small glasses," repeats the *chef*. "And everything is *comme ca*—the poor have no chance and even at 16 sous a litre that is said to be." He liked his *metier*. "It is a nice clean job, and one is always at home, you know; and if it were not for competition running prices down, and the higher cost of living and heavy taxes, one might be fairly happy." Yes, there were great discontent at Croix Rouge, and they wanted Government to do something to improve their position—one has a right to live, you know. Things are very bad *ta bas* (at Lyons). It is a *bad lot* to make disturbances and use dynamite, but when one has no bread Then the workman joined in the conversation, and though both professed to be very advanced and *eclairci* (which means, I suppose, social democratic in politics, it was easy to see that they were not of the stuff of which anarchists are made. A franc a yard more for weaving velvets, and wine at six sous a litre, would make both of them, and probably all their friends, the contented citizens.

Inquiry in other quarters fully confirmed the *chef's* statements. Others are much more discontented than he; not a few are exasperated by want, and there seems to be no doubt on their minds that the Government of the Republic is bound to afford them some sort of help. And the weavers, while more intelligent, are neither so turbulent nor united as the dyers—a very numerous class in Lyons. The latter, from the nature of their occupation, have more opportunities for intercommunication than the former, and while the *chefs d' atelier* live with their workmen, and, like them, work for wages (the masters finding the looms being supplied by the merchants who employ them), the dyers and their "patrons" from two distinct and, unfortunately, so far as the men are concerned, hostile classes. The Swiss chemist, whom I mentioned in my despatch of last Wednesday, is impossible to give an idea of the hatred that these men display towards their employers, and his testimony is confirmed by all to whom I have spoken on the subject. And as a means of any attempt to raise the condition of his people he is forthwith held up to scorn, and his motives misconstrued by that portion of the Press which professes to defend the interests of the *prolétaires* (as the well-to-do middle class Frenchman calls no man master) of the dyeing establishment with which M.S—(the Swiss chemist) is connected in order to encourage economy amongst the working class, and the result is that every workpeople, often the lady-help of every man who should leave 65 centimes in his hands one month 35 centimes. In return for every 65 centimes left with him he would give a franc. Many availed themselves of this tempting offer, and the master flattered himself that he had succeeded in his object in habits of economy, and securing their goodwill at the same time. But will it be believed?—the Socialist organs when the affair got wind, denounced the unfortunate dyer in the most violent terms; he would be ruining the people, they said, if he and as he happened to go to church sometimes they roundly accused him of "Clericalism," and of a design to bribe his employes with a view to future elections. In the end the "patron" felt it his duty to discontinue his well-meant attempt to promote economy by offers of usurious interest.

The dyers are certainly not a very highly paid class of men, and their discontent is doubtless in some measure due to their poverty. Their wages, when they are fully employed for eleven hours a day, run from 16s. 8d. to 21s. 8d. a week. But they are not employed all the time; their earnings at present, taking one man with another, do not amount probably to more than two-thirds of the amounts I have named—say 13s. a week on the average. It is superfluous to remark that such remunerations are not even remotely to blame for this state of things. The busier they are the more money they make. The fact is that Lyons has been heavily hit by recent modifications of the tariff. Higher duties have been imposed on the fine cotton yarns which are used in the manufacture of mixed goods and on other articles; and there is reason to believe that trade is leaving Lyons for places less hampered by protective tariffs and onerous taxes. It is though want may be one of the causes of the present discontent, and of the wild theories to which that discontent is giving rise, the great cause lies deeper. Among all the thousands who were on the streets yesterday howling and throwing stones at the cemeteries I saw only one blouse. French workmen do not believe in another world, and they want to make the best of this. Working eleven hours a day for a pound a week, they think, is not making the best of it. They regard the well-to-do as having got more than their fair share of the good things of life. Labour, they say, produces everything; yet, of all classes of the community, labourers are the worst off. By the juggery of laws and the chicanery of Governments they have, they think, been deprived of their inheritance, and they fiercely demand restitution. But Socialism of this extreme sort is confined to the workmen of towns, and the peasantry are the backbone of the conservatism of France. In countries where wealth in less equally distributed and landed property less divided the result of a conflict between anarchy and order would be much more doubtful.—*Daily News.*

LABOUR RIOTS AT VIENNA.

THE following telegrams are published by the *Daily News*:—

VIENNA, Nov. 8.

Yesterday the disturbances caused by the workpeople in Vienna were for the first time of a serious character. The police, it is said, had to be even appeared in small numbers. The rioters profited by this circumstance to make more uproar than ever, so that the military force came too late; that is to say, after many persons among the public and some of the police had been wounded.

At first no police were visible, as their presence might, have been considered a provocation to the mob if preventive measures were taken beforehand; but when thousands crowded the streets a line of policemen on horseback arrived at a gallop, driving the crowds at terrible speed, and wounding with their broadswords many persons, most of whom were standing about from mere curiosity.

This cruel spectacle took out of place in a peaceful city, has had a very bad effect. The rioters are no longer shoemakers only, but are recruited from all branches of the working classes, and the words is passed that to-night larger numbers still will join in the riots. Some of the persons arrested confes that a number of agitators were busy distributing cigars and money, and that exciting speeches were made to augment the discontent, which is great since increased duties make the necessaries of life unattainable to many. The soldiers withdrew to barracks after midnight.

This morning the excitement was renewed by the sight of numerous pools of blood in the streets, which spoke of last night's doings and were always surrounded by knots of people. The police gave orders to-day that all the street-doors in the streets where the riots took place are to be closed at six instead of ten. Fathers of families are to see that the young people remain at home, and are held responsible if they do not.

It must be understood that these demonstrations are not due to any strike. The men are not trying to have their wages raised. They are for the most part the dupes of agitators, whose objects are obscure.

In another suburb there is great excitement on account of the election of adisreputable Democrat for the Reichsrath. A large number of Cavalry and infantry are patrolling the streets. The line of horsemen reaches across the street, filling even the pavements. The Uhlans with their lances and the soldiers with their bayonets drive every passerby into the adjacent streets.

Nov. 9.

Last night's disturbances took place in a suburb of the city where the lowest classes live, in wretched houses, and where thieves and criminals are known to seek refuge. The old fortifications there are still untouched, and several as hiding places for the thousands who from their safe position in the trenches, 30 feet below the street level, pelted the police and soldiers with stones of all sizes. The crowds in the streets were again driven forward by the policemen and Uhlans on horsebreak, who with their swords and lances wounded many persons. Suddenly the crowds, to escape the horses, turned into a side street which leads direct into the trenches. Here the soldiers were pelted with stones thrown from the windows. Great numbers of the crowd in front fell head foremost into the trenches. The soldiers, enraged by the insults of the people, continually made use of their arms, so that loud yells of pain were mixed with the terrible noise made by drunken rioters. These disgraceful scenes lasted several hours. As soon as the soldiers had cleared one street crowds reassembled in another. It is impossible to say how many persons were injured, the bulk having returned to their homes. Many were found prostrate in the trenches by the patrols who went in search of them as late as midnight. Several of the police were badly hurt. One Uhlan was dragged from his horse and had his legs broken. The crowd did not make use of arms, fists and stones being its only means of aggression. In one street a heap of paving-stones was found, obviously intended to reach across the street and cause the horses to fall. Most to be pitied are the persons whom business obliged to pass through the blood-stained streets. Several of these were seriously wounded. The police-president had his head-quarters in the thoroughfare where the movement first began. Besides the police, one battalion of infantry and two squadrons of cavalry were on the scene of action.

8 p. m.

To-day detailed telegram were sent to Pesth reporting the events of the last few days to the Emperor.

Count Taaffe, the Police President, the Mayor, and the Military Commander of Vienna held a conference, to consult upon the means of preventing disturbances in future. Bills have been posted up at all corners warning the inhabitants against taking part with the rioters, and threatening them with the severest measures. On the other hand, the agitators have also posted up bills advising the workpeople to be firm, and not to be intimidated by the bourgeoisie.

The military commander this afternoon visited the threatened streets, and arranged where the soldiers were to be placed. At six o'clock patrols began to march through the streets, and the shops and private houses were closed in great haste.

This evening a terrible storm is raging, which it is hoped will send home the rioters. Two fires broke out an hour ago in the street where the people first assembled. The engines are driving through the crowded streets added to the general confusion.

Yesterday eighty-seven persons were arrested in all.

Up to this hour eight hundred workpeople have assembled in a western suburb, where heavy iron bars have been distributed among the men, so at least it was reported to the police. It is said that large sums of money have been distributed among the lowest classes. Yesterday one workman remarked in my hearing, "We were beaten to-day but we will persevere until we are masters."

Of the many bills taken down from the gaslamps and walls, several bore the inscription, "Down with the Jews!"

THE LATE PROF. PALMER.

THE intelligence received at the Admiralty from Col. Warren leaves, unhappily, no room for any further hope. Palmer and his party have been murdered. They were surrounded, captured, taken into the mountains, and then, after two or three days of captivity, they were done to death. For a long time his friends sought comfort in the gleams of hope afforded by possibilities and by conflicting rumours. There was a persistent report that two Englishmen had been killed—where, then, was the third? Alas! the third Englishman was the Sheikh Abdullah, Palmer himself, whom the murderers took for a Syrian effendi. Then it was reported that an Englishman had been seen in the Northern Desert: this Englishman might be Palmer; then it was argued that because Palmer had just gone through the desert alone and unprotected, relying on his knowledge of the people and their language, no harm would happen on a second visit. It is impossible," said one who had witnessed his power of managing natives, "that any Arab should kill Palmer." There was also the report that he had escaped with the Sheikh Meter Abu Soliech, and had been carried into Arabia. It is now, however, certain that he is dead; he was not betrayed by any of the Arabs whose friendship he had gained on his first journey, nor was he murdered for the money he had with him, for the murderers knew nothing of it, and the money escaped them. The authors of the crime have to be sought in Cairo, Nakhl, and El Arish. That the will be duly sought and punished, we entertain no doubt. The matter has been placed in the best hands (Gen. Warren is an unusually Prominent Oriental. Meantime, the only consolation for this most terrible misfortune is the thought that no soldier ever died more bravely for his country than Palmer; that no more gallant act was ever done than the extraordinarily open weather which prevailed during nearly the whole winter told severely on even large studs. The prophets foretell a very different season in 1883-3 from the present, and it is likely to prove most fatiguing, especially to the light-built, fast-going horses which are required for the Leicestershire pastures. Fox-hunters, of course, cannot have everything any more than other people, but they have a right to grumble at the late frosts and seasons, and as it rarely happens that the ground is not a little too wet or a little too hard to please them, the faculty is never likely to get rusty for want of use. We have heard fewer reports this year than we did last of coverts being drawn up, of hunters being sold, and of the great national pastime being threatened almost with extinction in the more distressed quarters of the country. It may be that agriculture is looking up again, or that the farmers have got used to the perennial depression and are accommodating themselves to circumstances; but this year horses and hounds seem to possess all their old attractions, and we are sincerely glad that it should be so.

Fox-hunting is a sport to which no objection can be taken on social or economic grounds. It is one in which all can join; and a very little care is required to avoid doing any damage to fields or fences. The farmers, as a class, are devoted to it, both in what are called the provinces and also in the metropolis of Fox-hunting. A Leicestershire or Northamptonshire farmer takes as much pride in his hounds and horses as a general does in the greatest dandy at Melton. He does not aspire to pink: it is not fashion of his class. But his well-fitting black coat, well-cleaned tops and cords, bright spurs, sensible buttrups, his neat sporting tie, and the indispensable horse-shoe pin, all testify to the pains which he has taken to equip himself for the cover side, and to show to advantage among the gentlemen of the county. For a man of this stamp to be obliged to abandon hunting would be a cruel blow. He rides well, if not with the dash of the Meltonian, and enjoys the sport quite as much, if not more. He knows very much of the country—for farmers do not ride far to cover, and usually hunt only in their own neighbourhood—and with this advantage he often sees as much of a run as the stranger on a two hundred guinea thoroughbred. This is the class of men who are the mainstay of foxhunting in the majority of English counties; who look after the covers, "walk" the young hound and make themselves useful to the kennels in a variety of ways during the non-hunting season. Their sons are generally trained huntsmen, and masters of hounds is that they do not get hunting enough; that the hounds do not meet as often as they ought on their side of the county, or some grievance of the kind. The woman of the house, with the pitchfork in his hand and his back to a closed gate, angrily bidding some eager sportsman go where his horse cannot carry him, who appears from time to time in imaginative cartoons, is a type that, unfortunately, is not realised, regarded with no favourable eye by his brother agriculturists. No doubt farmers are touchy enough about the demeanour of total strangers and stranger or not, a man in a hurry to keep up with hounds does not always stop to pick and bosoc his way when encountered by some unexpected obstacle. That disagreeable altercations do occasio ually arise on the meeting of a farmer who does not care for hunting and a sportsman who does not care for farming, when the latter is trying to take a short cut across a newly-sown wheat field, is undeniable, and in all such cases it is the farmer who should be upheld; but this should no more lead us to suppose that fox-hunting is really unpopular with the farming classes than Sir Wilfrid Lawson's opposition to the Vote of Thanks should make us believe that there is any real feud between the country and the army. As a matter of fact, unfortunately, in Ireland still continues, and the farmers in many parts persevere in their efforts to put a stop to foxhunting. It appears, however, that the agricultural labourers do not take the same view of the question. In Kilmory they have passed resolutions strongly protested against the conduct of the farmers, having found out already that the proscription of hunting means the withdrawal of capital from the country, and a fall in the demand for labour. In England, indeed, not only would the labourers suffer from the abolition of fox-hunting, but a large class of country tradespeople would feel it most severely. It is impossible to pass through the streets of an average English market town in a hunting district towards the end of October without noting various symptoms of the increasing activity of trade which the season brings with it, and we are quite sure of this, that many of those who help to swell the chorus against field sports would be the first to wish them back again were they ever to be banished from amongst us.

A wonderful change has come over the character of foxhunting since the hounds ceased to be maintained merely for the amusement of the owner and his neighbours, and have come to a centre of attraction for nearly half a county. In the olden times the field was often not so large but that they could all travel together afterwards. When "Tom" took to "cubbing" in October, we may suppose, was pretty heavily punished. In the Midland counties, however, the change began quite as early as the beginning of the present century; and in the days when "Tom Smith," as Mr. Asheton-Smith was universally called, was Master of the Quorn—which was certainly not later than the Regency—the system seems to have been in all essential respects what it is now. The earlier method of taking out the hounds by daylight, and finding the fox by his trail as he returned from his nightly rambles, had been long abandoned. The hounds met

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CARLTON WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD AND FIVE YEARS OLD.

During recent years the art of distillation in Scotland has developed into several distinct and recognised systems; and at the present day there are four distinct classes of spirits distilled, viz., Highland Malt, Lowland Malt, Patent Malt, and Grain, in each of which there are various grades of quality.

The Whiskey distilled north of the Grampians is styled "Highland Whiskey," and that south of this hill boundary "Lowland Whiskey." Highland Whiskey is the produce of numerous "sma' stills," worked for the most part upon the old original system of distillation, a process by which a much smaller extract is produced from a given quantity of grain as compared with the system of distillation prosecuted throughout the Lowlands of Scotland. Highland Whiskey is obtained from fine barley, fully malted, and from clear, soft, delicious mountain water. The barley is kiln-dried by peat fuel, which is cut from the mossy peats of the mountains, the whole process of distillation being conducted on a system embodying all that is natural and inartificial. Hence the marked superiority in character, style, and flavour, of this highly appreciated beverage.

Lowland Malt is distilled on a much more extended scale. The system embraces all that science can give to produce quantity at the least possible cost. The grain used is usually of inferior quality to that used in Highland stills, and the process is one of hurry and forcing. The quality and value of Lowland Malt is, therefore, far short of Highland Whiskey; and the produce of such Lowland stills may be recognised by its rough, plain, general character, without the higher and delicate aroma of the Highland.

Patent Malt and Grain cannot be justly termed "Whiskey." These can be distilled from almost any unmalted grain and from other glutinous substances, and are distilled in large quantities for rectifying and mixing purposes. They fall short in value of the Lowland Malt.

From their much lower price, and from their greater nearness to the principal ports of shipment, Grain and Patent Malt, or blends of these and Lowland Malt, have hitherto, almost without exception, been exported to the colonies, &c.

Having, after our research and experiment, satisfied ourselves that Highland Malt Whiskey is the "original Scotch Whiskey," and the highest type of alcohol, we set ourselves to ascertain the condition under which it could be presented to the public in its best form; and we found that the connoisseurs of many years ago, recognising the exaggerated charactristics possessed by all the higher brands of real Mountain Dew, discovered that the judicious blending of the produce of various "sma' stills" secured a more perfect and palatable character to the spirits so treated, that one strongly exaggerated character being met by others of a like though opposite nature, and the result being complete harmony, softness, fullness, and delicacy of style. We also found that, after selecting a blend of those "sma' stills" Highland Whiskies, the next essential requirement was age. No artificial process of mellowing, or any system of double distillation, can give to the Whiskey the characteristics developed by time. This fact can be better understood when we explain that the produce of some distilleries mature in a shorter space of time than others, but all require several years to develop those delicate and beautiful ethers (or aroma) in which maturity consists.

The leading members of the Medical Profession are now unanimous in recommending High-Class Whiskey, naturally and thoroughly matured, as the most wholesome stimulant; and its value in this respect is daily becoming more widely understood, and its use increasing in a corresponding degree.

With these remarks, we have pleasure in announcing that we hold in bond, in London and Inverness, a very large stock of the produce of the most famed "sma' stills" in the Highlands of Scotland, blended and matured. These Whiskies are matured in sherry wood, and have a yellowish or straw-coloured tinge, and are guaranteed entirely free from fusel oil and other noxious impurities, the natural attendants of imperfectly produced spirits.

We have resolved to identify ourselves with genuine Highland Malt Whiskey only; to select, blend, and store the same under a system that will enable us to ship this article of the highest possible type, uniform in style, and thoroughly matured.

The "Carlton" Whiskey has a great reputation in the principal London Club Houses; it is of rare quality, age, and excellence.

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES that the empty bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey. This is therefore to caution consumers to carefully examine the Capsules and Corks to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with Trade Mark.

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ZULULAND AND CETEWAYO.

"'I know what it is,' he answered; 'this honey is made from euphorbia flowers, which are very poisonous.' This explanation made me feel exceedingly uncomfortable; but I elicited from him that there was not much danger, as the 'maass' taken with it would neutralise the effect of the poison. Directly he mentioned poison I dived into the packs, and pulled out a bottle of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, and emptying a quantity into two pannikins, filled them up with water, and several times repeating the dose, in a few hours we were considerably better."—"*Zululand and Cetewayo*," (p. 139), *by Captain W. R. Ludlow, 1st Batt. R.V. Royal Warwickshire Regiment.*

"'What on earth shall I take to Zululand?' asked my friend Jim Law one day at Aldershot, when he had just received orders for South Africa, to start at forty-eight hours' notice, I replied, 'If you take my advice—and it's that of an old traveller—you'll not budge without a few bottles of ENO, even if you leave half your kit behind. I never am without these Salts, and, please the pigs, never intend to be.' On his return I inquired, 'Well, how about ENO'S FRUIT SALT?' 'My dear fellow, it was the best advice you ever gave; they saved me many an illness; and when I left Tuegla, I sold the remaining bottles for ten times the original price!'"—*Lieut.-Col.*

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WHAT EVERYBODY SHOULD READ.—How important it is to every individual to have at hand some simple, effective, and palatable remedy, such as ENO'S FRUIT SALT, to check disease at the onset! For this is the time. With very little trouble you can change the course of the trickling mountain stream, but not the rolling river. It will defy all your tiny efforts. I feel I cannot sufficiently impress this important information upon all Householders, or Ship Captains, or Europeans generally, who are visiting or residing in any hot or foreign climate. Whenever a change is contemplated, likely to disturb the condition of health, let ENO'S FRUIT SALT be your companion; for, under any circumstances, its use is beneficial and never can do harm. When you feel out of sorts, yet unable to say why, frequently without any warning you are suddenly seized with lassitude, disinclination for bodily or mental exertion, loss of appetite, sickness, pain in the forehead, dull aching of back and limbs, coldness of the surface, and often shivering, &c., &c.; then your whole body is out of order, the spirit of danger has been kindled, but you do not know where it may end: it is a real necessity to have a simple remedy at hand that will answer the very best end, with a positive assurance of doing good in every case and in no case any harm. The pilot can so steer and direct as to bring the ship into safety, but he cannot quell the raging storm. The common idea when not feeling well is, "I will wait and see, perhaps I shall be better to-morrow;" whereas, had a supply of ENO'S FRUIT SALT been at hand, and use made of it at the onset, all calamitous results might have been avoided. What dashes to the earth so many hopes, breaks so many sweet alliances, blasts so many auspicious enterprises, as untimely death?

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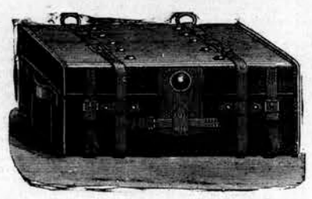

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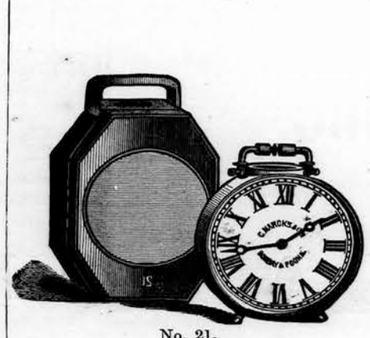

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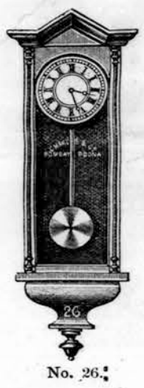

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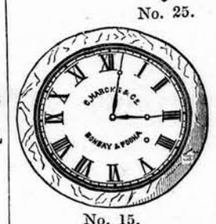

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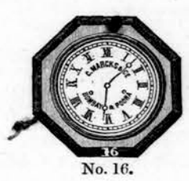

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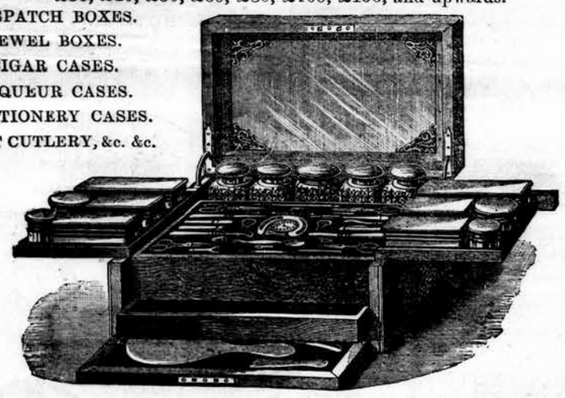
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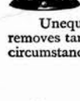
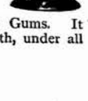

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